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10.3 M. P. Baker

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GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION

TO THE

LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA ;

CONTAINING

A short but comprehensive **LATIN GRAMMAR**;
SELECTIONS for the exercise of the Student in translating from
 Latin into English, and from English into Latin; and
 A **VOCABULARY**, alphabetically arranged in the different Classes
 of Nouns, Adjectives and Participles, Pronouns, Verbs, and Inde-
 clinable Words.

This little Work contains Rules for the Declensions and Genders
 of Nouns and the Formation of Verbs;—the **SYNTAX** is newly ar-
 ranged, concise, and fully illustrated;—all the Examples are taken
 from the Pharmacopœia:—the **QUANTITIES OF WORDS ARE CARE-**
FULLY MARKED THROUGHOUT:—and difficult Phrases translated.
 To which is added,

AN **APPENDIX**, containing the **WORDS** most frequently occurring
 in **PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS**.

 BY S. F. LEACH.

“ The study of the original text can never be sufficiently recom-
 mended. It is the shortest, surest, and most agreeable way to all
 sorts of learning.”—BRUYERE.

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 1826.



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PRESIDENT AND GOVERNORS 1938.

THIS
LITTLE WORK
IS
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
TO THE
MEDICAL STUDENTS
OF THE METROPOLIS,
WITH
THE AUTHOR'S BEST WISHES
FOR THEIR
PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

London, Nov. 18, 1826.

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P R E F A C E.

THE *Pharmacopœia* may be termed the TEXT BOOK of the *Medical Practitioner*: it contains the established FORMULÆ for preparing and compounding *Medicinal Substances*, and it is the FIRST TEST by which every Candidate is *examined* before he can obtain a *Certificate to practise*. The following extract is taken from the Regulations for the Examination of Apothecaries.

“ The Court have determined that the Examination for a Certificate to practise as an Apothecary shall be as follows :

1. In translating parts of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, and Physicians' Prescriptions.
2. In Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
3. In the *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany.
4. In Anatomy and Physiology.
5. In the Practice of Medicine.

“ The Court are extremely anxious to impress upon those persons who may be intending to pre-

sent themselves for examination before them, a conviction of the absolute necessity of such knowledge of the Latin language as may enable them to translate the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, and Prescriptions of Physicians, which they consider as a qualification indispensable to the Apothecary, and which the fifth section of the Act expressly requires.

“ They are particularly induced to give greater publicity to this regulation, because they have had the distressing duty imposed on them of withholding Certificates of Qualification from several persons, principally from their great deficiency in this most important pre-requisite to a Medical Education.”

The Object of this little Work is to assist the Medical Pupil in his attainment of “ *the important Pre-requisite.*” The GRAMMAR of the Language is Concise, but its terminations are fully exhibited ; the Arrangement of the *Syntax* is entirely new, its Rules are short, its Examples numerous. The *Selections* for translating from Latin into English, and the *Exercises* for translating from English into Latin are adapted to the *Syntax*, and gradually increase in difficulty. The VOCABULARY is preceded by Rules for the Declensions and Genders of Nouns, and the Conjugation of Verbs. The QUANTITIES of WORDS are *carefully marked throughout.*

Nothing is here imposed upon the Student but what is absolutely requisite to the accomplishment of his end. Without a thorough acquaintance with its *Terminations* and *Vocabulary*, no Language can be acquired. Assistance may be obtained from Translations, but the Pupil cannot be too strongly cautioned against relying upon that assistance; *it is, at best, but superficial*, and will not stand the test of Examination. Literal Translation and rigid Parsing will alone secure advancement.

The knowledge of the *Latin Classics* can be possessed only by *long continued application*, and if neglected in youth, is seldom afterwards acquired; but the knowledge of the *Latin Language*, so far as it is *essential* to the Medical Pupil, may be procured without serious difficulty, and in a given period. The means are now submitted to his attention. Let him resolutely determine to study well this short *Introduction*, and he may confidently proceed to the perusal of the *Pharmacopœia itself*;—its construction will then be easy, and its contents familiar.

The APPENDIX is adapted to a little Work published by J. Anderson, 40, West Smithfield, entitled, “A Selection of Prescriptions Illustrating the various Terms used by Physicians in Prescrib-

ing, intended, principally, for the Use of Students preparing for Examination at Apothecaries Hall. By Jonathan Pereira, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c."

The press has been superintended with great anxiety, and it is hoped that no important error has escaped correction. The reader is however requested to notice the following *corrigenda*:

Page 69, line 17. for *being*, read *having*. After line 24 insert, Nouns expressing parts of TIME are put in the *Ablative*; continuance of Time, in the *Accusative*.

Page 87, after line 4, insert, Arb-or *vel* -os, Gen. òris, f. a tree.

* * * The Author, in his professional capacity, will be happy to assist any young Gentlemen who may be preparing for the first part of their examination, viz. *the Translation of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis and Physician's Prescriptions*.

241, Whitechapel Road.

A

SYNOPSIS

OF

THE LATIN GRAMMAR.

There are nine parts of speech ;—*Substantive* or *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

Five of these are *declinable* ;—*Substantive*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, and *Participle*.

Four, *indeclinable* ;—*Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

Declension is the mode or manner of changing the termination of a noun through the several cases in each number.

Cases are certain terminations which nouns adopt to express the relation they bear to other words.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A substantive or noun is the name of any person, place, or thing.

Nouns have two numbers; *singular* and *plural*, and six cases in each number, viz. *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

The Nominative Case comes *before* the Verb, the Genitive has the sign *of*, or the termination *'s*; the Dative, the sign *to* or *for*; the Accusative *follows* the Verb; the Vocative *calls*, or *speaks to*; and the Ablative has the signs *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, and *than*, after the comparative degree.

There are three Genders;—*Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

There are five Declensions known by the ending of the Genitive Case singular.

The Genitive of the first ends in *ae*; the second in *i*; the third in *is*; the fourth in *us*; and the fifth in *ei*.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and these cases in the plural end always in *a*.

2. The Dative and Ablative plural are alike.

3. The Vocative for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the Nominative.

4. Proper names for the most part want the plural.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first Declension have the Genitive and Dative singular in *ae* or *æ* diphthong, the Accusative in *am*, the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *â*. The Nominative and Vocative plural in *æ*, the Genitive in *ârum*, the Dative and Ablative in *is*, and the Accusative in *as*, thus,

Rosa, a rose.

Singular.		Plural.	
N.	ros-a, a rose	N.	ros-æ, roses
G.	ros-æ, of a rose	G.	ros-arum, of roses
D.	ros-æ, to a rose	D.	ros-is, to roses
A.	ros-am, a rose	A.	ros-as, roses
V.	ros-a, o rose	V.	ros-æ, o roses
A.	ros-â, with a rose	A.	ros-is, with roses

Alœe, an aloe, and *mastiche*, mastich, are thus declined in the singular :

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
Alœe	Alœes	Alœe	Alœen	Alœe	Alœe

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the Second Declension have the Genitive singular in *i*; the Dative and Ablative in *o*; the Accusative in *um*; the Vocative like the Nominative. The Nominative and Vocative plural in *i*; the Genitive in *orum*; the Dative and Ablative in *is*; and the Accusative in *os*; thus,

Liber, a book, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. liber, a book	N. libr-i, books
G. libr-i, of a book	G. libr-orum, of books
D. libr-o, to a book	D. libr-is, to books
A. libr-um, a book	A. libr-os, books
V. liber, o book	V. libr-i, o books
A. libr-o, with a book	A. libr-is, with books

When the Nominative is in *us*, the Vocative is in *e*, as,

Oculus, an eye, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ocul-us, an eye	N. ocul-i, eyes
G. ocul-i, of an eye	G. ocul-orum, of eyes
D. ocul-o, to an eye	D. ocul-is, to eyes
A. ocul-um, an eye	A. ocul-os, eyes
V. ocul-e, o eye	V. ocul-i, o eyes
A. ocul-o, with an eye	A. ocul-is, with eyes

Folium, a leaf, n.

Singular.

N. foli-um, a leaf
G. foli-i, of a leaf
D. foli-o, to a leaf
A. foli-um, a leaf
V. foli-um, o leaf
A. foli-o, with a leaf

Plural.

N. foli-a, leaves
G. foli-orum, of leaves
D. foli-is, to leaves
A. foli-a, leaves
V. foli-a, o leaves
A. foli-is, with leaves

Obs.—*Deus*, God, maketh *o Deus* in the Vocative singular, also, proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the Vocative. *Filius* has also *fili* and *genius*, *geni*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third Declension have the Genitive singular in *is*; the Dative in *i*; the Accusative in *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative; and the Ablative in *e* or *i*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *es*, *a*, or *ia*; the Genitive in *um*, or *ium*; and the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*; thus,

Ignis, a fire, m.

Singular.

N. ign-is, a fire
G. ign-is, of a fire
D. ign-i, to a fire
A. ign-em, a fire
V. ign-is, o fire
A. ign-e, with a fire

Plural.

N. ign-es, fires
G. ign-ium, of fires
D. ign-ibus, to fires
A. ign-es, fires
V. ign-es, o fires
A. ign-ibus, with fires

Many nouns of this Declension increase in the Genitive, as,

Lapis, a stone, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. lapis, a stone	N. lapid-es, stones
G. lapid-is, of a stone	G. lapid-um, of stones
D. lapid-i, to a stone,	D. lapid-ibus, to stones
A. lapid-em, a stone	A. lapid-es, stones
V. lapis, o stone	V. lapid-es, o stones
A. lapid-e, with a stone	A. lapid-ibus, with stones

Opus, a work, n.

Singular.	Plural.
N. opus, a work	N. oper-a, works
G. opĕr-is, of a work	G. oper-um, of works
D. oper-i, to a work	D. oper-ibus, to works
A. opus, a work	A. oper-a, works
V. opus, o work	V. oper-a, o works
A. oper-e, with a work	A. oper-ibus, with works

Obs.—1. Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make *i* in the Ablative singular, *ia* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural, and *ium* in the Genitive plural.

2. Nouns in *es* and *is* not increasing in the Genitive, make *ium*.

3. Monosyllables ending in *as* and in *s* or *x* after a consonant, make *ium* in the Genitive plural.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth Declension make the Genitive singular in *ûs*; the Dative in *ui*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *u*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *ûs*; the Genitive in *uum*; and the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*: thus,

Gradus, a step, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. grad-us, a step	N. grad-us, steps
G. grad-us, of a step	G. grad-uum, of steps
D. grad-ui, to a step	D. grad-ibus, to steps
A. grad-um, a step	A. grad-us, steps
V. grad-us, o step	V. grad-us, o steps
A. grad-u, with a step	A. grad-ibus, with steps

Obs.—*Quercus* makes *ubus* in the Dative and Ablative plural.

Cornu, a horn, n.

Singular.	Plural.
N. cornu, a horn	N. cornu-a, horns
G. cornu, of a horn	G. corn-uum, of horns
D. cornu, to a horn	D. corn-ibus, to horns
A. cornu, a horn	A. cornu-a, horns
V. cornu, o horn	V. cornu-a, o horns
A. cornu, with a horn	A. corn-ibus, with horns

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth Declension have their Genitive and Dative singular in *ei*; the Accusative in *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *e*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *es*, the Genitive in *erum*, and the Dative and Ablative in *ēbus*: as,

Dies, a day.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>dies</i> , a day	N. <i>di-es</i> , days
G. <i>di-ēi</i> , of a day	G. <i>di-erum</i> , of days
D. <i>di-ei</i> , to a day	D. <i>di-ebus</i> , to days
A. <i>di-em</i> , a day	A. <i>di-es</i> , days
V. <i>di-es</i> , o day	V. <i>di-es</i> , o days
A. <i>di-e</i> , with a day	A. <i>di-ebus</i> , with days

Obs.—Nouns of this Declension want the plural except *res* and *dies* which are entire, and *species*, which has only the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural.

ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a word added to a substantive to express its *quality*.

Adjectives are of three Declensions.

The *first* has three endings, *us*, *a*, *um*, as *albus*, *alba*, *album*; or, *er*, *a*, *um*, as *niger*, *nigra*,

nigrum; the first being *masculine*, the second *feminine*, and the third *neuter*.

The *second* declension has two endings, *is* for the masculine and feminine, and *e* for the neuter, as *mitis*, *mite*.

The *third* has one ending serving for all genders, as *capax*.

The second makes the Ablative singular in *i* only; the third in *e* or *i*; and both make the neuter plural in *ia*, and Genitive in *ium*; except comparatives and a few others.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Albus, alba, album, white.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. alb-us,	-a,	-um	N. alb-i,	-æ,	-a
G. alb-i,	-æ,	-i	G. alb-orum,	-arum,	-orum
D. alb-o,	-æ,	-o	D. alb-is,	-is,	-is
A. alb-um,	-am,	-um	A. alb-os,	-as,	-a
V. alb-e,	-a,	-um	V. alb-i,	-æ,	-a
A. alb-o,	-a,	-o	A. alb-is,	-is,	-is

Niger, nigra, nigrum, black.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. niger, nigra, nigrum			N. nigri,	-æ,	-a
G. nigr-i,	-æ,	-i	G. nigr-orum,	-arum,	-orum
D. nigr-o,	-æ,	-o	D. nigr-is,	-is,	-is
A. nigr-um,	-am,	-um	A. nigr-os,	-as,	-a
V. niger, nigra, nigrum			V. nigr-i,	-æ,	-a
A. nigr-o,	-a,	-o	A. nigr-is,	-is,	-is

SECOND DECLENSION.

Mitis, m. and f., *mite*, n. mild.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mite</i>	N. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
G. <i>mit-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i>	G. <i>mit-ium</i> ,	<i>-ium</i> ,	<i>-ium</i>
D. <i>mit-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i>	D. <i>mit-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i>
A. <i>mit-em</i> ,	<i>-em</i> ,	<i>-e</i>	A. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
V. <i>mit-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-e</i>	V. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
A. <i>mit-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i>	A. <i>mit-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i>

THIRD DECLENSION.

Capax, m. f. and n., capacious.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i>	N. <i>cap-āces</i> ,	<i>-aces</i> ,	<i>-acia</i>
G. <i>cap-acis</i> ,	<i>-acis</i> ,	<i>-acis</i>	G. <i>cap-acium</i> ,	<i>-acium</i> ,	<i>-acium</i>
D. <i>cap-āci</i> ,	<i>-āci</i> ,	<i>-āci</i>	D. <i>cap-acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i>
A. <i>cap-acem</i> ,	<i>-acem</i> ,	<i>-ax</i>	A. <i>cap-āces</i> ,	<i>-aces</i> ,	<i>-acia</i>
V. <i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i>	V. <i>cap-aces</i> ,	<i>-aces</i> ,	<i>-acia</i>
A. <i>cap-āce</i> <i>rel</i> <i>cap-āci</i> ,			A. <i>cap acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i>
&c.					

Certain adjectives declined like *albus* make the Genitive singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*,

as *unus*, *solus*, *totus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter* and *neuter*, *alius* makes *aliud* in the neuter gender, all but *unus*, *solus*, and *totus*, want the Vocative.

Ambo and *duo* are thus declined.

M.	F.	N.
N. <i>ambo</i>	<i>amb-æ</i>	<i>amb-o</i>
G. <i>amb-orum</i>	<i>amb-arum</i>	<i>amb-ōrum</i>
D. <i>amb-obus</i>	<i>amb-abus</i>	<i>amb-obus</i>
A. <i>amb-os v. o</i>	<i>amb-as</i>	<i>amb-o</i>
V. <i>amb-o</i>	<i>amb-æ</i>	<i>amb-o</i>
A. <i>amb-ōbus</i>	<i>amb-ābus</i>	<i>amb-ōbus</i>

Tres is declined like the plural of *mitis*; other numerals from *quatuor* to *centum* are undeclined.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive is the Adjective uncomparative; the Comparative and Superlative are made by adding *or* and *ssimus*, to the first case of the Positive ending in *i*, as from

(G. *albi*,)—*albus*, *albi-or*, *albi-ssimus*

(D. *miti*,)—*mitis*, *miti-or*, *miti-ssimus*

(D. *capaci*,)—*capax*, *capaci-or*, *capaci-ssimus*.

If the Positive end in *er*, the Superlative is formed from the Nominative by adding *rimus*, as *niger*, *nigri-or niger-rimus*.

Facilis and *similis*, change *is* into *limus*, as *facil-is*, *facili-or*, *facil-limus*.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
Bonus	melior	optimus
Malus	pejor	pessimus
Magnus	major	maximus
Parvus	minor	minimus
Multus	plus	plurimus

Comparatives are declined like *mitis*, with a little variation, as *mitior*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. mitior, mīior, mitius			N. mitior-es, mitior-es, mīior-a		
G. mitior-is, -is, -is			G. mitior-am, -am, -am		
D. mitior-i, -i, -i			D. mitior-ibus, -ibus, ibus		
A. mīior-em, -em, mitius			A. mitior-es, -es, -a		
V. mitior, mitior, mīius			V. mitior-es, -es, -a		
A. mitior-e, vel mitior-i, &c.			A. mīior-ibus, -ibus, ibus		

Superlatives are declined like *albus*.

The agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective.

Rule.—An Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case, as

Congius vinarius,—a wine gallon

Aqua destillata,—distilled water

Balneum aquosum,—a watery bath

EXAMPLES of an *Adjective* and *Substantive* in every *Case*, *Number*, and *Gender*.

Singular.

N. aqua destillata

G. aquæ destillatæ

D. aquæ destillatæ

A. aquam destillatam

V. aqua destillata

A. aquâ destillatâ

Plural.

N. aquæ destillatæ

G. aquarum destillatarum

D. aquis destillatis

A. aquas destillatas

V. aquæ destillatæ

A. aquis destillatis

Singular.

N. congius vinarius

G. congii vinarii

D. congio vinario

A. congium vinarium

V. congie vinarie

A. congio vinario

Plural.

N. congii vinarii

G. congiorum vinariorum

D. congiis vinariis

A. congios vinarios

V. congii vinarii

A. congiis vinariis

Singular.

N. balneum aquosum

G. balnei aquosi

D. balneo aquoso

A. balneum aquosum

V. balneum aquosum

A. balneo aquoso

Plural.

N. balnea aquosa

G. balneorum aquosorum

D. balneis aquosis

A. balnea aquosa

V. balnea aquosa

A. balneis aquosis

Lentus ignis, a slow fire.

Singular.

Plural.

N. lentus ignis

N. lenti ignes

G. lenti ignis

G. lentorum ignium

D. lento igni

D. lentis ignibus

A. lentum ignem

A. lentos ignes

V. lente ignis

V. lenti ignes

A. lento igne

A. lentis ignibus

Calor fervens, boiling heat.

Singular.

Plural.

N. calor fervens

N. calores ferventes

G. caloris ferventis

G. calorum ferventium

D. calōri ferventi

D. caloribus ferventibus

A. calorem ferventem

A. calores ferventes

V. calor fervens

V. calores ferventes

A. calore fervente

A. caloribus ferventibus

Pondus specificum, specific weight.

Singular.

Plural.

N. pondus specificum

N. pondera specifica

G. pondēris specifi

G. ponderum specificorum

D. ponderi specifico

D. ponderibus specificis

A. pondus specificum

A. pondera specifica

V. pondus specificum

V. pondera specifica

A. pondere specifico

A. ponderibus specificis

Spiritus tenuior, weaker, or *proof spirit*.

Singular.

Plural.

N. spiritus tenuior

N. spiritus tenuiores

G. spiritus tenuioris

G. spirituum tenuiorum

D. spiritui tenuiori

D. spiritibus tenuioribus

A. spiritum tenuiorem

A. spiritus tenuiores

V. spiritus tenuior

N. spiritus tenuiores

A. spiritu tenuiore

A. spiritibus tenuioribus

Res aliēna, an extraneous thing.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>res aliena</i>	N. <i>res alienæ</i>
G. <i>rei alienæ</i>	G. <i>rerum alienarum</i>
D. <i>rei alienæ</i>	D. <i>rebus alienis</i>
A. <i>rem alienam</i>	A. <i>res alias</i>
V. <i>res aliena</i>	V. <i>res alienæ</i>
A. <i>re alienâ</i>	A. <i>rebus alienis</i>

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a part of speech put for a Noun, and is declined with Number, Case, and Gender.

There are eighteen Pronouns, *ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, quis, qui, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, and cujas*.

Eight of these want the Vocative, *ego, sui, quis, qui, tuus, suus, vester, vestras*.

Ego, tu, sui, are Pronouns Substantive, and are thus declined ;—the rest are Adjectives.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>ego, I</i>	N. <i>nos, we</i>
G. <i>mei, of me</i>	G. <i>nostrum or nostri, of us</i>
D. <i>mihi, to me</i>	D. <i>nobis, to us</i>
A. <i>me, me</i>	A. <i>nos, us</i>
V. ———	V. ———
A. <i>me, from or by me</i>	A. <i>nobis, from or by us</i>

Singular.	Plural.
N. tu, thou	N. vos, ye or you
G. tui, of thee	G. vestrûm or vestrî, of you
D. tibi, to thee	D. vobis, to you
A. te, thee	A. vos, you
V. tu, o thou	V. vos, o you
A. tibi, from <i>or</i> by thee	A. vobis, from <i>or</i> by you

Sui of himself, herself, itself, themselves, has no Nominative or Vocative Case, and is thus declined.

Singular and Plural.

G. sui, of himself,	} herself, itself, themselves
D. sibi, to himself,	
A. se, himself,	
A. se, by himself,	

Ille, illa, illud, he, she, that or it.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ille, illa, illud	N. illi, illæ, illa
G. illius, illius, illius	G. illorum, illarum, illorum
D. illi, illi, illi	D. illis, illis, illis
A. illum, illam, illud	A. illos, illas, illa
V. ille, illa, illud	V. illi, illæ, illa
A. illo, illa, illo	A. illis, illis, illis

Ipsc, ipsa, ipsum, he himself, she herself, it itself; and *iste, ista, istud*, he, she, that, are declined like *ille*, save only that *ipsc* hath *ipsum* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative singular neuter.

Hic, hæc, hoc, this.

Singular.			Plural.		
N	hic,	hæc, hoc	N. hi.	hæc,	hæc
G.	huius,	huius, huius	G. horum,	harum,	horum
D.	huic,	huic, huic	D. his,	his,	his
A.	hunc,	hanc, hoc	A. hos,	has,	hæc
V.	hic,	hæc, hoc	V. hi,	hæc,	hæc
A.	hoc,	hac, hoc	A. his,	his,	his

Is, ea, id, he, she, it or that.

Singular.			Plural.		
N.	is,	ea, id	N. ii,	eæ,	ea
G.	ejus,	ejus, ejus	G. eorum,	earum,	eorum
D.	ei,	ei, ei	D. iis r. eis,	iis r. eis,	iis r. eis
A.	enim,	eam, id	A. eos,	eas,	ea
V.	_____		V.	_____	
A.	co,	ea, eo	A. iis r. eis,	&c.	

Quis, quæ, quod or quid, who, which, what.

Singular.			Plural.		
N.	quis, quæ, quod r. quid		N. qui,	quæ,	quæ
G.	cujus, cuius, cuius		G. quorum, quarum, quorum		
D.	cui, cui, cui		D. quibus r. quibus		
A.	quem, quam, quod r. quid		A. quos, quas, quæ		
V.	_____		V.	_____	
A.	quo, qua, quo		A. quibus r. quibus		

In the same manner is declined *qui, quæ, quod*.

Meus, tuus, suus, are declined like *albus*; *noster* and *vester* like *niger*;—except that *meus* makes *mi* for *mee* in the Vocative.

Nostras, vestras, cujas, are like *capax*, as Genitive *nostrātis, vestrātis, cujātis*.

The compounds of *quis* make *qua* in the feminine singular of the Nominative, and the neuter plural, as *aliquis, aliqua, aliquid*. But *siquis*, and *ecquis*, make *qua* or *quæ*.

Quisquis has no feminine, and the neuter only in the Nominative and Accusative.

Idem the compound of *is*; and *quidam*, take *n* instead of *m* in the Accusative singular and Genitive plural, as, *eundem, eorundem*.

VERBS.

A Verb is the chief word in every sentence, and signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer*.

Of Verbs there are two Voices; the *Active* and the *Passive*.

There are four moods, the *Indicative*, the *Subjunctive*, the *Imperative*, and the *Infinitive*.

There are five tenses or times, the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*.

Verbs have *two numbers*; *singular* and *plural*; and *three persons* in each number.

Note.—All nouns are of the third person except *ego, tu, and vos*.

In the *Pharmacopæia* the *first person singular*

and the *second person plural* are never used. The *first person plural* seldom occurs, and the *second person singular* is found only in the *imperative*. *Colāveris* is used twice.

Before other Verbs are declined, it is necessary to learn the Verb *esse*, to be.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, to be.

Indicative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

am.

<i>Sing.</i> —	<i>Sum</i>	I am
	<i>Es</i>	Thou art
	<i>Est</i>	He is
<i>Plur.</i> —	<i>Sumus</i>	We are
	<i>Estis</i>	Ye are
	<i>Sunt</i>	They are

IMPERFECT TENSE.

was.

<i>Sing.</i> —	<i>Eram</i>	I was
	<i>Eras</i>	Thou wast
	<i>Erat</i>	He was
<i>Plur.</i> —	<i>Eramus</i>	We were
	<i>Erātis</i>	Ye were
	<i>Erant</i>	They were

PERFECT TENSE.

have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fui	I have been
Fuisti	Thou hast been
Fuit	He has been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuimus	We have been
Fuistis	Ye have been
Fuerunt <i>vel</i>	} They have been
Fuere	

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fueram	I had been
Fueras	Thou hadst been
Fuerat	He had been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerāmus	We had been
Fueratis	Ye had been
Fuerant	They had been

FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will.

<i>Sing.</i> —Ero	I shall or will be
Eris	Thou shalt or wilt be
Erit	He shall or will be
<i>Plur.</i> —Erimus	We shall or will be
Eritis	Ye shall or will be
Erunt	They shall or will be

Subjunctive mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

may or can.

<i>Sing.</i> —Sim	I may or can be
Sis	Thou mayst or canst be
Sit	He may or can be
<i>Plur.</i> —Simus	We may or can be
Sitis	Ye may or can be
Sint	They may or can be

IMPERFECT TENSE.

might or could.

<i>Sing.</i> —Essem <i>vel</i> forem	I might or could be
Esses <i>vel</i> fores	Thou mightst or couldst be
Esset <i>vel</i> foret	He might or could be
<i>Plur.</i> —Essēmus <i>vel</i> forēmus	We might or could be
Essetis <i>vel</i> foretis	Ye might or could be
Essent <i>vel</i> forent	They might or could be

PERFECT TENSE.

may have, should have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuērim	I may or should have been
Fueris	Thou mayst or shouldst have been
Fuerit	He may or should have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerimus	We may or should have been
Fueritis	Ye may or should have been
Fuerint	They may or should have been

PLUPERFECT TENSE.

might, would have, &c.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuissem	I might, or would have been
Fuisses	Thou mightst or wouldst have been
Fuisset	He might or would have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuissēmus	We might or would have been
Fuissētis	Ye might or would have been
Fuissent	They might or would have been

FUTURE TENSE.

shall have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuero	I shall have been
Fueris	Thou shalt have been
Fuerit	He shall have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerimus	We shall have been
Fueritis	Ye shall have been
Fuerint	They shall have been

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

no first person.

<i>Sing.</i> —Sis, es, esto	Be thou
Sit, esto	Let him be
<i>Plur.</i> —Sīmus	Let us be
Sitis, este,—estote	Be ye
Sint, sunt	Let them be

Infinitive mood.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSE.

esse, to be.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSE.

fuisse, to have been.

FUTURE TENSE.

fore vel futurum esse, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLE OF THE FUTURE IN RUS.

futurus, about to be.

REGULAR VERBS.

Verbs have four conjugations, both in the active and passive Voice.

The first conjugation hath *a* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *vocāre*, *vocāris*.

The second hath *e* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *docēre*, *docēris*.

The third hath *e* short before *re* and *ris*, as, *legere*, *legēris*.

The fourth hath *i* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *audire*, *audīris*.

There are four terminations of a Verb, from which all the rest are formed, viz. *o* of the present,

i of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive. Too great care cannot be taken as it respects the perfect and supine when Verbs are looked out in the Vocabulary.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE,

Voco, vocāvi, vocātum, vocāre, to call.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

do, am.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-o	I call, do call, or am calling
Voc-as	Thou callest, dost call, or art calling
Voc-at	He calls, doth call, or is calling
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-āmus	We call, do call, or are calling
Voc-atis	Ye call, do call, or are calling
Voc-ant	They call, do call, or are calling

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

did, was.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābam	I did call, or was calling
Voc-abas	Thou didst call, or wast calling
Voc-abat	He did call, or was calling
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abāmus	We did call, or were calling
Voc-abatis	Ye did call, or were calling
Voc-abant	They did call, or were calling

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-i	I called, or have called
Vocav-isti	Thou called'st, or hast called
Vocav-it	He called, or has called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-imus	We called, or have called
Vocav-istis	Ye called, or have called
Vocav-ērunt v. ēre	They called, or have called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-eram	I had called
Vocav-eras	Thou hadst called
Vocav-erat	He had called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erāmus	We had called
Vocav-eratis	Ye had called
Vocav-erant	They had called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābo	I shall, or will call
Voc-abis	Thou shalt, or wilt call
Voc-abit	He shall, or will call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abīmus	We shall, or will call
Voc-abitis	Ye shall, or will call
Voc-abunt	They shall, or will call

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-em	I may, or can call
Voc-es	Thou mayst, or canst call
Voc-et	He may, or can call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-ēmus	We may, or can call
Voc-etis	Ye may, or can call
Voc-ent	They may, or can call

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ārem	I might, or could call
Voc-ares	Thou mightst, or could'st call
Voc-aret	He might, or could call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-arēmus	We might, or could call
Voc-a-retis	Ye might, or could call
Voc-arent	They might, or could call

3. PERFECT TENSE.

should have, may have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-ērim	I should have called
Vocav-eris	Thou shouldst have called
Vocav-erit	He should have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erīmus	We should have called
Vocav-eritis	Ye should have called
Vocav-erint	They should have called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

would, might, could have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-issem	I might have called
Vocav-isses	Thou mightst have called
Vocav-isset	He might have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-issēmus	We might have called
Vocav-issetis	Ye might have called
Vocav-issent	They might have called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-ĕro	I shall have called
Vocav-eris	Thou shalt have called
Vocav-erit	He shall have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erimus	We shall have called
Vocav-eritis	Ye shall have called
Vocav-erint	They shall have called

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

no first person.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ā, Voc-āto	Call thou
Voc-et, Voc-ato	Let him call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emus	Let us call
Voc-ate, Voc-atote	Call ye
Voc-ent, Voc-anto	Let them call

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Voc-āre, to call*Perf. and Plup.*—Vocav-isse, to have called*Future.*—Vocatu-rum esse, to be about to call

Gerunds.

Vocan-di, of calling

Vocan-do, in calling

Vocan-dum, to call

Supines.

Vocat-um, to call

Vocat-u, to be called

Participles.

Pres.—Vocans, calling*Fut.*—Vocatu-rus, about to call.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Vocor, vocātus, vocārī, to be called.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—Voc-or

Voc-āris r. voc-āre

Voc-atur

Plur.—Voc-amur

Voc-amīni

Voc-antur

I am called

Thou art called

He is called

We are called

Ye are called

They are called

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

was.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-abar	I was called
Voc-abāris <i>v.</i> abāre	Thou wast called
Voc-abatur	He was called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abamur	We were called
Voc-abamini	Ye were called
Voc-abantur	They were called

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us sum <i>v.</i> fui	I have been called
Vocat-us es <i>v.</i> fuisti	Thou hast been called
Vocat-us est <i>v.</i> fuit	He has been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i sumus <i>v.</i> fuimus	We have been called
Vocat-i estis <i>v.</i> fuistis	Ye have been called
Vocat-i sunt fuerunt <i>v.</i> ere	They have been called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had been.

<i>S.</i> —Vocat-us eram <i>v.</i> fueram	I had been called
Vocat-us eras <i>v.</i> fueras	Thou hadst been called
Vocat-us erat <i>v.</i> fuerat	He had been called
<i>P.</i> —Vocat-i eramus <i>v.</i> fueramus	We had been called
Vocat-i eratis <i>v.</i> fueratis	Ye had been called
Vocat-i erant <i>v.</i> fuerant	They had been called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall, or will be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābōr	I shall or will be called
Voc-abĕris <i>r.</i> abĕre	Thou shalt or wilt be called
Voc-abitur	He shall or will be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abīmur	We shall or will be called
Voc-abimīni	Ye shall or will be called
Voc-abuntur	They shall or will be called

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-er	I may or can be called
Voc-ĕris, } <i>r.</i> voc-ĕre }	Thou mayst or canst be called
Voc-etur	He may or can be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emur	We may or can be called
Voc-emīni	Ye may or can be called
Voc-entur	They may or can be called

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should be.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-arer	I might or could be called
Voc-arĕris, } <i>r.</i> arĕre }	Thou mightst or couldst be called
Voc-aretur	He might or could be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-aremur	We might or could be called
Voc-aremīni	Ye might or could be called
Voc-arentur	They might or could be called

3. PERFECT TENSE.

may, should have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us sim v. fuerim	{ I should have been called
Vocat-us sis v. fueris	{ Thou shouldst have been called
Vocat-us sit v. fuerit	{ He should have been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i simus v. fuerimus	{ We should have been called
Vocat-i sitis v. fueritis	{ Ye should have been called
Vocat-i sint v. fuerint	{ They should have been called

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, would have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us essem v. fuissen	{ I would have been called
Vocat-us esses v. fuisses	{ Thou wouldst have been called
Vocat-us esset v. fuisset	{ He would have been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-iessemus v. fuisset- mus	{ We would have been called
Vocat-iessetis v. fuissetis	{ Ye would have been called
Vocat-iesSENT v. fuissent	{ They would have been called

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have been.

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us ero r. fuero	{ I shall have been { called
Vocat-us eris r. fueris	{ Thou shalt have { been called
Vocat-us erit r. fuerit	{ He shall have been { called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i erimus r. fuerimus	{ We shall have been { called
Vocat-i eritis r. fueritis	{ Ye shall have been { called
Vocat-i erunt r. fuerint	{ They shall have { been called

Imperative mood.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-āre, voc-ator	Be thou called
Voc-etur, voc-ator	Let him be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emur	Let us be called
Voc-amini, voc-aminor	Be ye called
Voc-entur, voc-antor	Let them be called

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Voc-āri, to be called*Perf. and Plup.*—Voc-atum esse r. fuisse, to have been called*Future.*—Vocat-um iri, to be about to be called

Participles.

Perf.—Vocat-us, called or being called*Fut. in dus.*—Voc-andus, to be called.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE,

Doceo, docui, doctum, docēre, to teach.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.**Sing.*—Doc-eo

Doc-es

Doc-et

Plur.—Doc-ēmus

Doc-etis

Doc-ent

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.**Sing.*—Doc-ēbam

Doc-ebas

Doc-ebat

Plur.—Doc-ebamus

Doc-ebatis

Doc-ebant

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.**Sing.*—Docu-i

Docu-isti

Docu-it

Plur.—Docu-imus

Docu-istis

Docu-erunt v. ere

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.**Sing.*—Docu-eram

Docu-eras

Docu-erat

Plur.—Docu-eramus

Docu-eratis

Docu-erant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.**Sing.*—Doc-ēbo

Doc-ebis

Doc-ebit

Plur.—Doc-ebimus

Doc-ebitis

Doc-ebunt

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.**Sing.*—Doc-eam

Doc-eas

Doc-eat

Plur.—Doc-eāmus

Doc-eatis

Doc-eant

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should.**Sing.*—Doc-ērem

Doc-eres

Doc-eret

Plur.—Doc-eremus

Doc-eretis

Doc-erent

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.**Sing.*—Docu-erim

Docu-eris

Docu-erit

Plur.—Docu-erimus

Docu-eritis

Docu-erint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, might, could have.**Sing.*—Docu-issem

Docu-isses

Docu-isset

Plur.—Docu-issemus

Docu-issetis

Docu-issent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.**Sing.*—Docu-ero

Docu-eris

Docu-erit

Plur.—Docu-erimus

Docu-eritis

Docu-erint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.**Sing.*—Doc-ē, doc-ēto

Doc-eat, doc-eto

Plur.—Doc-eamus

Doc-ete, doc-etote

Doc-eant, doc-ento

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Doc-ēre*Perf. and Plup.*—Docu-isse*Future.*—Doctu-rum esse

Gerunds.

Doc-endi

Doc-endo

Doc-endum

Supines.

Act.—Doctu-m*Pass.*—Doctu

Participles.

Pres.—Doc-ens*Future.*—Doctu-rus

PASSIVE VOICE.

Doccor, doctus, docēri, to be taught.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—Doc-eorDoc-ēris, *v.* doc-ēre

Doc-etur

Plur.—Doc-emurDoc-emi*ni*

Doc-entur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.**Sing.*—Doc-ēbarDoc-ebaris, *v.* ebare

Doc-ebatur

Plur.—Doc-ebamur

Doc-ebamini

Doc-ebantur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have been.**Sing.*—Doct-us sum *v.* fuiDoct-us es *v.* fuistiDoct-us est *v.* fuit*Plur.*—Doct-i sumus *v.* fuimusDoct-i estis *v.* fuistisDoct-i sunt, fuerunt *v.* ere

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had been.**Sing.*—Doct-us eram *v.* fueramDoct-us eras *v.* fuerasDoct-us erat *v.* fuerat*Plur.*—Doct-i eramus *v.* fueramusDoct-i eratis *v.* fueratisDoct-i erant *v.* fuerant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

Sing.—Doc-eborDoc-eberis, *v.* ebere

Doc-ebitur

Plur.—Doc-ebimur

Doc-ebimini

Doc-ebuntur

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should be.**Sing.*—Doc-earDoc-earis *v.* doc-eāre

Doc-eatur

Plur.—Doc-eamur

Doc-eamini

Doc-eantur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should be.**Sing.*—Doc-ererDoc-erēris *v.* erere

Doc-eretur

Plur.—Doc-eremur

Doc-eremini

Doc-erentur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, should have been.**Sing.*—Doct-us sim v. fuerim

Doct-us sis v. fueris

Doct-us sit v. fuerit

Plur.—Doct-i simus v. fuerimus

Doct-i sitis v. fueritis

Doct-i sint v. fuerint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, would have been.**Sing.*—Doct-us essem v. fuissen

Doct-us esses v. fuisses

Doct-us esset v. fuisset

Plur.—Doct-i essemus v. fuissemus

Doct-i essetis v. fuissetis

Doct-i essent v. fuissent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have been.**Sing.*—Doct us ero v. fuero

Doct-us eris v. fueris

Doct-us erit v. fuerit

Plur.—Doct-i erimus v. fuerimus

Doct-i eritis v. fueritis

Doct-i erunt v. fuerint

Imperative mood:

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.—Doc-ēre v. doc-etur

Doc-eatur, doc-etur

Plur.—Doc-eamur

Doc-emini, doc-eminor

Doc-eantur, doc-entor

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Doc-ēvi
Perf. and Plup.—Doct-um esse v. fuisse
Future.—Doct-um iri

Participles.

Perf.—Doct-us
Future.—Docendus

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, legĕre, to read.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

do, am.

Sing.—Leg-o
 Leg-is
 Leg-it
Plur.—Leg-ĭnus
 Leg-itis
 Leg-unt

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

did, was.

Sing.—Leg-ĕbam
 Leg-ebas
 Leg-ebat
Plur.—Leg-ebāmus
 Leg-ebatis
 Leg-ebant

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have.

Sing.—Lēg-i
 Leg-isti
 Leg-it
Plur.—Leg-ĭmus
 Leg-istis
 Leg-erunt v. ĕre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had.

Sing.—lēg-ĕram
 Leg-eras
 Leg-erat
Plur.—Leg-eram^{us}
 Leg-eratis
 Leg-erant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will.

Sing.—Leg-am
 Leg-ēs
 Leg-et
Plur.—Leg-ēmus
 Leg-etis
 Leg-ent

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should.

Sing.—Leg-am
 Leg-as
 Leg-at
Plur.—Leg-āmus
 Leg-atis
 Leg-ant

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should.

Sing.—Leg-ĕrem
 Leg-eres
 Leg-eret
Plur.—Leg-ĕrēmus
 Leg-eretis
 Leg-erent

3. PERFECT TENSE.

should have, may have.

Sing.—Lēg-ĕrim
 Leg-eris
 Leg-erit
Plur.—Leg-erīmus
 Leg-eritis
 Leg-erint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

would, could, might have.

Sing.—Lēg-issem
 Leg-isses
 Leg-isset
Plur.—Leg-issemus
 Leg-issetis
 Leg-issent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall have.

Sing.—Lēg-ĕro
 Leg-eris
 Leg-erit
Plur.—Leg-erīmus
 Leg-eritis
 Leg-erint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

no first person.

Sing.—Lĕg-e, lĕg-ito
Leg-at, leg-ito

Plur.—Leg-āmus
Leg-ite, leg-itōte
Leg-ant, leg-untō

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Lĕg-ĕre*Perf. and Plup.*—Lĕg-isse*Future.*—Lect-ūrum esse r. fuisse

Gerunds.

Lĕg-endi
Leg-endo
Leg-endum

Supines.

Lectu-m
Lectu

Participles

Pres.—Lĕg-ens*Future.*—Lectu-rus

PASSIVE VOICE.

Lĕgor, lectus, lĕgi, to be read.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

am.

Sing.—Lĕg-or
Leg-ĕris r. leg-ĕre
Leg-itur
Plur.—Leg-īmur
Leg-imini
Leg-untur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

was.

Sing.—Leg-ĕbar
Leg-ebaris r. ebāre
Leg-ebatur
Plur.—Leg-ebamur
Leg-ebamini
Leg-ebantur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

have been.

Sing.—Lect-us sum *v.* fui
 Lect-us es *v.* fuisti
 Lect-us est *v.* fuit

Plur.—Lect-i sumus *v.* fuimus
 Lect-i estis *v.* fuistis
 Lect-i sunt fuērunt *v.* ēre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

had been.

Sing.—Lect-us eram *v.* fueram
 Lect-us eras *v.* fueras
 Lect-us erat *v.* fuerat

Plur.—Lect-i eramus *v.* fueramus
 Lecti eratis *v.* fueratis
 Lect-i erant *v.* fuerant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

shall or will be.

Sing.—Leg-ar
 Leg-ēris *v.* ēre
 Leg-etur

Plur.—Leg-ēmur
 Leg-emiini
 Leg-entur

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

may, can, would, should be.

Sing.—Leg-ar
 Leg-āris *v.* āre
 Leg-atur
Plur.—Leg-amur
 Leg-amini
 Leg-antur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

might, could, should be.

Sing.—Leg-ērer
 Leg-erēris *v.* erēre
 Leg-eretur
Plur.—Leg-eremur
 Leg-eremiini
 Leg-erentur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, should have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us sim r. fuerim

Lect-us sis r. fueris

Lect-us sit r. fuerit

Plur.—Lect-i simus r. fuerimus

Lect-i sitis r. fueritis

Lect-i sint r. fuerint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, would have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us essem r. fuisset

Lect-us esses r. fuisses

Lect-us esset r. fuisset

Plur.—Lect-i essemus r. fuissetus

Lect-i essetis r. fuissetis

Lect-i essent r. fuissent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us ero v. fuero

Lect-us eris r. fueris

Lect-us erit r. fuerit

Plur.—Lect-i erimus r. fuerimus

Lect-i eritis r. fueritis

Lect-i erunt r. fuerint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.—Lēg-ēre r. leg-ātor

Leg-atur r. leg-itor

Plur.—Leg-amur

Leg-amini r. leg-aminor

Leg-antur r. leg-untor

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Lēg-i*Perf. and Plup.*—Lect-um esse v. fuisse*Future.*—Lect-um iri

Participles.

Perf.—Lect-us*Future in dus.*—Legen-dus

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, audīvi, audītum, audīre, to hear.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.**Sing.*—Aud-io

Aud-is

Aud-it

Plur.—Aud-īmus

Aud-itis

Aud-iunt

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.**Sing.*—Aud-iēbam

Aud-iebas

Aud-iebat

Plur.—Aud-iebāmus

Aud-iebatis

Aud-iebant

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.**Sing.*—Audīv-i

Audiv-isti

Audiv-it

Plur.—Audiv-īmus

Audiv-istis

Audiv-ērunt v. ēre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.**Sing.*—Audiv-ēram

Audiv-eras

Audiv-erat

Plur.—Audiv-crāmus

Audiv-eratis

Audiv-erant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.**Sing.*—Aud-iam

Aud-ies

Aud-iet

Plur.—Aud-iēmus

Aud-ietis

Aud-ient

Subjunctive mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.**Sing.*—Aud-iam

Aud-ias

Aud-iat

Plur.—Aud-iāmus

Aud-iatis

Aud-iant

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, should.**Sing.*—Aud-īrem

Aud-ires

Aud-iret

Plur.—Aud-irēmus

Aud-iretis

Aud-irent

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.**Sing.*—Audiv-ĕrim

Audiv-eris

Audiv-erit

Plur.—Audiv-erīmus

Audiv-eritis

Audiv-erint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, might have.**Sing.*—Audiv-issem

Audiv-isses

Audiv-isset

Plur.—Audiv-issēmus

Audiv-issetis

Audiv-issent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.**Sing.*—Audiv-ĕro

Audiv-eris

Audiv-erit

Plur.—Audiv-erimus

Audiv-eritis

Audiv-erint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.**Sing.*—Aud-i, aud-ito

Aud-iat, aud-ito

Plur.—Aud-iamus

Aud-ite, aud-ite

Aud-iant, aud-iunto

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Aud-īre*Perf. and Plup.*—Audiv-isse*Future.*—Auditū-rum esse *v.* fuisse

Gerunds.

Supines.

Aud-iendi

Auditu-m

Aud-iendo

Auditu

Aud-iendum

Participles.

Pres.—Aud-iens*Future.*—Auditu-rus

PASSIVE VOICE.

Audior, audītus, audīri, to be heard.

Indicative mood.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—Aud-iorAud-īris, *v.* īre

Aud-itur

Plur.—Aud-imur

Aud-imini

Aud-iuntur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.**Sing.*—Aud-iēbarAud-iebāris, *v.* iebāre

Aud-iebatur

Plur.—Aud-iebamur

Aud-iebamini

Aud-iebantur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have been.**Sing.*—Audit-us sum *v.* fuiAudit-us es *v.* fuistiAudit-us est *v.* fuit*Plur.*—Audit-i sumus *r.* fuimusAudit-i estis *v.* fuistisAudit i sunt fuērunt *r.* ēre

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had been.**Sing.*—Audit-us eram r. fuëram

Audit-us eras r. fueras

Audit-us erat r. fuerat

Plur.—Audit-i erāmus r. fuerāmus

Audit-i eratis r. fueratis

Audit-i erant r. fuerant

5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will be.**Sing.*—Aud-iar

Aud-iēris r. iēre

Aud-ietur

Plur.—Aud-iemur

Aud-iemini

Aud-ientur

Subjunctive mood.

1. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should be.**Siug.*—Aud-iar

Aud-iāris r. iāre

Aud-iatur

Plur.—Aud-iamur

Aud-iamini

Aud-iantur

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should be.**Sing.*—Aud-īrer

Aud-īreris r. iṛere

Aud-iretur

Plur.—Aud-īremur

Aud-īremini

Aud-irentur

3. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, should have been.**Siug.*—Audit-us sim r. fuerim

Audit-us sis r. fueris

Audit-us sit r. fuerit

Plur.—Audit-i simus r. fuerimus

Audit-i sitis r. fueritis

Audit-i sint r. fuerint

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

would, might, could have been.

Sing.—Audit-us essem *v.* fuissem

Audit-us esses *v.* fuisses

Audit-us esset *v.* fuisset

Plur.—Audit-i essēmus *v.* fuissēmus

Audit-i essetis *v.* fuissetis

Audit-i essent *v.* fuissent

5. FUTURE TENSE.

should have been.

Sing.—Audit-us ero *v.* fuero

Audit-us eris *v.* fueris

Audit-us erit *v.* fuerit

Plur.—Audit-i erimus *v.* fuerimus

Audit-i eritis *v.* fueritis

Audit-i erunt *v.* fuerint

Imperative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.—Aud-īre, aud-ītor

Aud-iatur, aud-itor

Plur.—Aud-iamur

Aud-iamini, aud-iminor

Aud-iantur, aud-iuntor

Infinitive mood.

Pres. and Imp.—Aud-īri

Perf. and Plup.—Audit-um esse *v.* fuisse

Future.—Audit-um iri

Participles.

Perfect.—Audit-us

Future.—Audien-dus

FORMATION OF VERBS.

There are four principal parts of a Verb, from which all the rest are formed, namely, *o* of the present, *i* of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive, according to the following rhyme.

1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
2. From *i*, *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *sse*, and *ssem*.
3. *U*, *us* and *rus* are formed from *um*.
4. All other parts from *re* do come, as *bam*,
bo, *rem*; *a*, *e*, and *i*; *ns* and *dus*, *dum*,
do, and *dī*.

But it is much more easy and natural to form all the parts of a Verb from the present and perfect of the indicative, and from the supine—thus :

Voc-o, ābam, ābo, em, ārem, ā or āto, āre,
ans, andum, andi, ando, andus.

Vocav-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

Vocat-um, u, us, ūrus.

Doc-co, ēbam, ēbo, eam, ērem, ē or ēto, ēre
ens, endum, endi, endo, endus.

Docu-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

Doct-um, u, us, ūrus.

LĒG-o, ēbam, am, ěrem, ě or ĭto, ěre, ens,
endum, endi, endo, endus.

LĒG-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

LECT-um, u, us, ūrus.

CAP-io, iēbam, iam, ěrem, ě or ĭto, ěre, iens,
iendum, iendi, iendo, iendus.

CĒP-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

CAPT-um, u, us, ūrus.

AUD-io, iēbam, iam, ĭrem, ĭ or ĭto, ĭre, iens,
iendum, iendi, iendo, iendus.

AUDĭv-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

AUDĭt-um, u, us, ūrus.

A Verb is commonly said to be *conjugated* when only its principal parts are mentioned, because from them all the rest are derived.

The first person of the present of the Indicative is called the *Theme* or the *Root* of the Verb, because from it the other three principal parts are formed.

The letters of a Verb which always remain the same are called *Radical* letters ; as, *voc*, in *voc-o*. The rest are called the *Termination*, as, *abamus*, in *voc-abamus*.

All the letters which come before *āre*, *ēre*, *ěre*, or *īre* of the Infinitive, are radical letters. By putting these before the terminations, all the parts of any regular Verb may be readily formed, except the Compound Tenses.

DEPONENT VERBS.

Deponent Verbs have a passive form but an active signification. They are called *Deponents* because they have forsaken or deposed their active form. They make the perfect participle in the same manner as if they had the active voice, as *loquor, locūtus, loqui*, to speak.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular Verbs are commonly reckoned eight, *sum, eo, queo, volo, nolo, malo, fero*, and *fio*, with their Compounds. But properly there are only six, *nolo* and *malo* being Compounded of *volo*. They are irregular only in the *present* Tense and the Tenses derived from it. The terminations of the *perfect* and its *derivatives* are *regular* in all Verbs.

Sum has already been conjugated. *Prosum* to do good, has a *d* where *sum* begins with an *c*, as *prosum, prod-es, prod-est, &c.* in the other parts it is like *sum*, as, *pro-sim, pro-sis, pro-sit, &c.*

Possum is compounded of *potis, able*, and *sum*, and is thus conjugated,

Possum, potui, posse, to be able.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Possum,	potes,	potest :	possumus,	potestis,	possunt
Imp.—Pot-eram,	-eras,	-erat :	-eramus	-eratis,	-erant
Fut. —Pot-ero,	-eris,	-erit :	-erimus	-eritis,	-erunt

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Poss-im,	-is,	-it :	-imus,	-itis,	-int
Imp.—Pos-sem,	-ses,	-set :	-semus,	-setis,	-sent

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Posse. Perf.—Potuisse.—The rest wanting.

EO.

Eo, ivi, itum, ire, to go.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Eo,	is,	it :	imus,	itis,	eunt
Imp.—Ibam,	ibas,	ibat :	ibamus,	ibatis,	ibant
Fut. —Ibo,	ibis,	ibit :	ibimus,	ibitis,	ibunt

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Eam,	eas,	eat :	eamus,	eatis,	eant
Imp.—Irem,	ires,	iret :	iremus,	iretis,	irent

Imperative mood.

Pres.—I,	ito,	ito ;	ite,	itote,	eunto
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Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ire. Perf.—Ivise. Fut.—Iturum esse, vel fuisse.

Participles.

Pres.—Iens, Gen. euntis. Fut.—Iturus, -a, -um

Supines.

1 Itum

2 Itu

Gerunds.

Eundum

Eundi

Eundo

VOLO.

Volo, volui, velle, to will, or be willing.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Volo,	vis,	vult;	volumus,	vultis,	volunt
Imp.—Vol eam	-ebas	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant
Fut.—Vol-am,	-es,	-et;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Vel-im	-is,	it;	-imns,	-itis,	-int
Imp.—Vel-lem,	-les,	-let;	-lemus,	-letis,	-lent

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Velle.	Perf.—Voluisse.
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Participles.

Pres.—Volens.	The rest are wanting.
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NOLO.

Nolo, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Nolo,	non-vis,	non-vult;	nolumus,	non-vultis,	nolunt
Imp.—Nol eam	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant
Fut.—Nol-am,	-es,	-et;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Nol-im,	-is,	-it;	-imns,	-itis,	-int
Imp.—Nol-lem,	-les,	-let;	-lemus,	-letis,	-lent

Imperative mood.

Pres.—Noli, nolito;	nolite, nolitote.
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Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Nolle.	Perf.—Noluisse.
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Participles.

Pres.—Nolens.	The rest wanting.
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MALO.

Malo, malui, malle, to be more willing.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Malo, mavis, mavult; malumus, mavultis, malunt
 Imp.—Mal-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant
 Fut.—Mal-am, -es, -et, &c. This is scarcely in use.

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Mal-im, -is, -it; -imms, -itis, -int
 Imp.—Mal-lem, -les, -let; -lemus, -letis, -lent

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Malle.

Perf.—Maluisse.

NOTE.—That *Volo*, *Nolo*, and *Malo*, retain something of the Third Conjugation; for *Vis*, *vult*, *vultis*, are contracted of *Volis*, *volit*, *volitis*; and *o* is changed into *u*, for, of old, they said *Volt voltis*.

Nolo is compounded of *Non volo*, and *Malo* of *Magis Volo*.

FERO.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Fero, tuli, latum, ferre, to bring or suffer.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fero, fers, fert; ferimus, fertis, ferunt
 Imp.—Fer-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant
 Fut.—Fer-am, -es, -et; -emus, -etis, -ent

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fer-am, -as, -at; -amus, -atis, -ant
 Imp.—Fer-rem, -res, -ret; -remus, -retis, -rent

Imperative mood.

Pres.—Fer, ferto, ferto; ferte, fertote, ferunto.

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ferre. Perf.—Tulisse. Fut.—latum esse, vel fuisset.

Participles.

Pres.—Ferus. Fut.—Laturus, -a, um.

Gerunds.

Supines.

1 Latum

Ferendum

2 Latu

Ferendi

Ferendo

PASSIVE VOICE.

Feror, latus, ferri.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fer-or, { -ris, -tur; -imur, -imini, -untur
 { -re,Imp.—Fer-ebat, { -ebatis, -batur; -ebamur, -ebamini, -ebantur
 { -ebare,Fut. —Fer-ar, { -eris, -etur; -emur, -emini, -entur
 { -ere,

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fer-ar, { -aris, -atur; -amur, -amini, -antur
 { -are,Imp.—Fer-er { -eris, -retur; -remur, -remini, -rentur
 { -ere,

Imperative mood.

Pres.—Ferre, fertor, fertor; ferimini, feruntor

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ferri. Perf.—Latum esse, vel fuisse. Fut.—Latum iri

Participles.

Perf.—Latus, a, -um. Fut.—Ferendus, a, um.

NOTE.—That *Fero* is a Verb of the Third Conjugation, *Fers, fert, fertis, fertor, ferte, ferrem, ferre, ferris, fertur fertor*; being contracted of *Feris, ferit, feritis, ferito, ferite, fererem, ferere, fereris, scritur* and *feritor*.

Also *Fer* is contracted of *fere*; which, in like manner, has happened to the Imperatives of *Dico, duco, facio*, they having *dic, duc, fac*, instead of *dice, duce, face*.

The Compounds of *Fero* are conjugated the same way as the Simple; as, *aufero, abstuli, ablatum; confero, contuli, collatum*.

FIO.

Fio, factus, fieri, to be made, or to become.

Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fio,	fis,	fit ;	finus,	fitis,	fiant
Imp.—Fi-ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat ;	fiebamus	fiebatis,	fiebant
Fut.—Fiam,	fies,	fiet ;	fiemus,	fietis,	fient

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fiam,	fias,	fiat ;	fiamus,	fatis,	fiant
Imp.—Fierem,	fieres,	fieret ;	fieremus,	fieretis,	fierent

Imperative mood.

Paes.—Fi, fito, fito ; fite, fitote, finto.

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Fieri. Perf.—Factum esse, vel fuisse. Fut.—Factum iri

Participles.

Perf.—Factus, -a, -um. Fut.—Faciendus, -a, -um.

Supines.

Factu.

Fio is the passive of *facio*, which is regular, instead of *facior* which is not in use, yet the compounds of *facio* which change *a* into *i* are regular.

The compounds of *facio* with Verbs, Nouns, or Adverbs, retain the *a* and have their imperative active *fac*, and their passive form when used *fio*, as *calefacio, calefac, calefio, &c.*

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A Verb is called *impersonal* which has only the termination of the third person singular, but

does not admit any person or nominative before it.

The nominative to a Verb impersonal is never a *person* but a *thing*, for which reason, and the want of the two primary persons, it is called *impersonal*.

An impersonal Verb is thus conjugated.

Licere, to be lawful.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
<i>Pres.</i>	Lic-eat	Lic-eat
<i>Imp.</i>	Lic-ēbat	Lic-ēret
<i>Perf.</i>	Lic-uīt	Lic-uerit
<i>Plup.</i>	Lic-uerat	Lic-uisset
<i>Fut.</i>	Lic-ebit	Lic-uero

Infinitive,

Pres. and Imp. Lic-ēre. *Perf. and Plup.* Lic-uisse.

All Impersonals want the Imperative, Gerunds, Snpines, Future of the Infinitive, and almost always the participles.

Cæpi is called a *Preteritive Verb*, and is only used in the preterite tenses; it has sometimes a present signification, thus,

Cæpi, I begin, or have begun, *cæp-eram*, *crim, issem, ero, isse*. Supine, *cæptu*. Part. *cæptus, cæpturus*.

PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a part of speech which *takes part* of a Verb and of a Noun; of a Verb as tense

and signification, and of a Noun, as Gender, Number, Case and Declension.

There are four Participles, the *present* and *future active*, as *vocans*, calling, *vocaturus*, about to call; and the *perfect* and *future passive*, as, *vocatus*, called, *vocandus*, to be called.

The Future in *rus* implies likelihood or design of doing a thing, as *scripturus*, intending, or with a view to write.

The Future in *dus* implies *duty*, *necessity*, or *merit*, as *flores legendi sunt*. Flowers are, or ought, to be gathered.

If from a participle we take away *time*, it becomes an adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison.

The present Participle is declined like *capax*, the rest like *albus*, and agree in Gender, Number, and Case, with the substantives to which they relate.

Gerunds are participial words which bear the signification of the Verb from which they are formed.

Supines have much the same signification as Gerunds, and may be indifferently applied to any Person or Number.

THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

ADVERBS.

An Adverb is a part of Speech, which, being joined to a Verb, Adjective, or other Adverb, explains more fully their signification; as, *Benè scribit*, he writes well.

1. Some Adverbs, especially such as are derived from Adjectives, admit of comparison; as, *sapè, sapiùs, sapissimè; doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè*.

2. These Adverbs, like the Adjectives, from which they are derived, are irregular:

Benè,	meliùs,	optimè
Malè,	pejùs,	pessimè
Parvùm,	minùs,	minimè
Multùm,	plùs,	plurimùm
Propé,	propiùs,	proximè

PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is a part of Speech set before the Case it governs, signifying the relation of one thing to another, or the relation of Objects to Motion.

I. The Prepositions, which govern the Accusative, are:

Ad,	To, <i>or</i> At	Intra,	Within
Adversùs,	} Against	Juxta,	Hard by
Adversùm,		Ob,	{ For, On account of
Ante,	Before	Penes,	In the power of
Apud,	At, <i>or</i> Near	Per,	By, Through
Circà,	} About, Nigh to	Præter,	Besides, Except
Circùm,		Propter,	For, Because of
Circiter,		Post,	After, Since
Cis,	} On this side	Pone,	Behind
Citra,		Secundùm,	According to
Contra,	Against	Secus,	Nigh to, Along
Erga,	Towards	Suprà,	Above
Extra,	Without	Trans,	{ On the other side of
Infra,	Below	Ultra,	Beyond
Inter,	{ Between, Among		

II. The Prepositions, which govern an Ablative, are :

A,	} From, by	E,	} Of, From, Out of
Ab,		Ex.	
Abs.		Præ,	{ Before, in compa- rison of
Absque,	Without	Pro,	For, instead of
Coram,	{ Before, In pre- sence of	Sine,	Without
Cum,	With	Tenus,	Up to, as far as
De,	Of, Concerning		

III. These five govern sometimes the Accusative, sometimes the Ablative :

In,	In, into	Subter,	Underneath
Sub,	Under	Clam	{ Without the knowledge of
Super,	Over, Upon		

The Prepositions, with the Cases they govern, are contained in these Verses :

1. Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra, circiter, extra,
Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, propter, ob, infra,

Ultra, post, præter, juxta, per, pone, secundum,
Contra, infra, circum, inter, *quantum semper habebunt.*

2. Pro, præ, de, e, ex, sine, coram, cum, tenus, abs-a-
ab, absque,

Hæ sextum possunt: 3. super, in, sub, subter, *utrumque*,
Sic clam: pluralem regit atque tenus genitivum.

1. *Pone* and *Secus* rarely occur: *Usque*, unto, *Versus*, towards, *Procul*, far off, *Palam*, openly, in public view, commonly classed among Prepositions, are, in reality, Adverbs, and do not govern a Case by themselves, but have a Preposition joined with them, for the most part understood, but sometimes expressed.

2. Besides the separate use of Prepositions, there is another use arising from them, namely, their being placed before a Number of Nouns and Verbs in Composition; which creates a great variety of words, and gives a peculiar elegance, force, and beauty to the Latin language. But the following are called *Inseparable Prepositions*, because they are only used in compound words:

Am, amb-	signifies	{	<i>round about,</i> <i>asunder,</i> <i>again, back,</i> <i>aside, apart,</i> <i>together,</i>	as,	{	Amb-io.
Di, dis-						Di-vido.
Re, red-						Re-duco.
Se, —						Se-paro.
Con, co-						Con-jungo.

3. When two Prepositions are joined together in one word, they become Adverbs, such as, *exadversum*, *circumcirca*, *desuper*.

4. When Prepositions lose their case, they become Adverbs.

Super, *In*, *Sub*, and *Subter*, govern an Accusative, when they imply *Motion*; when they imply *rest in a place*, they govern an Ablative.

CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that *joins together* words and sentences.

INTERJECTIONS.

An Interjection is a part of Speech, *thrown into* discourse to express some passion, or emotion of the mind.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the right construction of words in sentences. It is divided into CONCORD and GOVERNMENT: CONCORD, when one word agrees with another; GOVERNMENT, when one word is dependent upon, or governed by, another.

There are three concords:

1. The Verb with its Nominative.
2. The Adjective with its Substantive.
3. The Relative with its Antecedent.

General Principles of Syntax.

1. In every sentence there must be a Verb and a Nominative expressed or understood.
2. Every Adjective must have a Substantive expressed or understood.

3. All the cases of Nouns, except the Nominative and Vocative, must be governed by some other word.

4. The Infinitive is governed by some Verb or Adjective.

THE FIRST CONCORD.

A Verb agrees with the Nominative before it in number and person ; as,

Libra habet uncias duodēcim—*A pound has twelve ounces.*

Potassæ subcarbonas præparâri potest—*The subcarbonate of potass may be prepared.*

Nos priore utimur—*We employ the former.*

Cortices colligi debent—*Barks ought to be collected.*

Sometimes an Infinitive mood, or a sentence, supplies the place of a Nominative to the Verb, as,

Idem nomen liquidōrum mensūræ, idem solidōrum pondēri, dāri, errōrem frequentissimè induxit—*The same name being given to the measure of liquids as to the weight of solids has very frequently introduced error.*

The infinitive mood has an Accusative before it, as,

Non omnibus nos satisfacturos esse, confidamus—*We do not presume that we shall satisfy every one.*

THE SECOND CONCORD.

Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles agree

with their Substantives in gender, number, and case, as,

Congĭus vinārius—*The wine gallon.*

Quamque mensūram—*Every measure.*

Vase remōto—*The vessel being removed.*

THE THIRD CONCORD.

QUI, QUÆ, QUOD, is called a *relative* Pronoun, and agrees with its *antecedent* in gender, number, and person, as,

Ex nominibus quæ ponderibus et mensuris, nullo discrimĭne imposita sunt—From the *names which* have been put upon weights and measures without discrimination.

If *no* Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative to the Verb, as,

Quæ ad medicĭnam spectat—*Which relates* to medicine.

But if a Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence, as,

Quorum altero aurum et argentum, altero cæteræ ferè merces æstimantur—*By one of which* gold and silver, by the other almost all the remaining kinds of merchandize are valued.

In vas vitrĕum altum, cui os angustum et fundus latior sit—Into a tall glass vessel *which has* a narrow mouth and broad bottom.

Quem ad usus medicināles sic dispertimus—*Which for medicinal purposes we thus divide.*

In quibus medicamenta præparantur—*In which medicines are prepared.*

Two or more Substantives singular joined by a Copulative Conjunction may have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative plural, as,

Ut destillent balneo arenæ, calōre paulatim aucto, liquor acīdus, oleum, et sal oleo inquinātus—*That by the aid of a sand bath, gradually heated, an acid liquor, the oil, and a salt impregnated with the oil, may distil from it.*

Emplastro et adīpi simul liquefactis—*The plaster and the lard being melted together.*

GOVERNMENT.

OF THE GENITIVE.

The Genitive is governed,

1. By Substantives, as,

Legibus regni—*By the laws of the realm.*

Solidorum ponderi—*To the weight of solids.*

2. By an Adjective in the neuter gender without a Substantive, and by *expers*, as,

Quantum varietātis—*How much variety.*

Plus calcis—*More lime.*

Multum pericūli—*Much danger.*

Saporis expers—*Free from taste.*

3. By *sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, as,

Sed officii esse nostri duximus—But we thought it to be our duty.

OF THE DATIVE.

The Dative is governed,

1. By Adjectives and Participles, viz. by *accommodatus*, *aptatus*, *finitimus*, *idoneus*, *proprius*, *adhærens*, *congruens*, *satisfactorius*, and *superimpositus*, as,

Rei tractandæ accommodatissîma—Best adapted for treating upon the subject.

Cui aptatum—Adapted to which.

Finîtîmæ huic—Closely allied to this.

Quibusdam remedia magis idonea—Remedies more suitable for some.

Alia cerevisiæ, alia vino propriâ—One appropriated to ale, the other to wine.

Seminibus adhærentes—Adhering to the seeds.

Naturæ cujusque congruentia—Agreeing to the nature of each.

Omnibus nos satisfacturos esse—That we shall satisfy every one.

Priôri superimpositum—Placed upon the former.

2. By the Verbs *abhorreo*, *accedo*, *conduco*, *persuadco*, *fio*, and *est* for *habeo*, as,

Quibus abhorrēbat erudita illa rerum appellandarum norma—To which the improved system of nomenclature was opposed.

Aliquid medicīnæ accessit—*Something has been added to medicine.*

Utilitati publicæ conducant—*May contribute to the public good.*

Nobis persuasum est—*We are persuaded.*

Douce idōnea crassitudo balsāmo fiat—*Until the balsam has acquired a proper consistence.*

In vas vitreum altum, cui os angustum et fundus latior sit.

When *necessity* is signified, the gerund in *dum* is used with the Verb *est* set impersonally, and then governs a Dative expressed or understood, as,

Videndum est—*It is to be seen, or care must be taken.*

3. By the passive of Verbs governing two Cases, as,

Quæ ponderibus et mensuris, nullo discrimine, imposita sunt.

Vertor and *sum* in the following instances take two DATIVES after them, as,

Id nobis merito dedecōri verterētur—*We might justly incur discredit.*

Cui congō nomen est—*Which is called a gallon.*

OF THE ACCUSATIVE.

The Accusative is governed,

1. By active Verbs and Participles :

Libram sic dispertimus—*We thus divide the pound.*

Ut eandem mensuram semper impleat—That it may always *fill the same measure*.

Eandem mensuram implentibus—*Filling the same measure*.

2. By the Prepositions, *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. and *in* for *into*, as,

Ad singula certius promptiusque conficienda—*For more certainly and readily compounding each medicine*.

Ad pilulas fingendas—*For forming pills*.

Ad prohibendum empyreuma—*To prevent empyreuma*.

Ad ignem—*Over the fire*.

Prope ignem—*Near the fire*.

Super ignem—*On the fire*.

Sub finem—*Towards the end*.

Conjice in crucibulum—*Put into a crucible*.

ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE.

The following Verbs govern an *Accusative* and a *Dative*, viz. *adhibeo*, *adjicio*, *admisceo*, *affundo*, *appono*, *assigno*, *do*, *expono*, *immitto*, *impono*, *incoquo*, *infundo*, *injicio*, *inspergo*, *instillo*, *reddo*, *superinfundo*, as,

Sodæ subcarbōnati calorem ferventem adhibe—*Apply a boiling heat to the subcarbonate of soda*.

Succo limōnum fervēfacto cretam paulatim adjice—*Add the chalk gradually to the boiling juice of lemons*.

Aquarum quæ sequuntur singulis congiis adjice spiritūs tenuiōris fluiduncias quinque—*Add fire fluid ounces of proof spirit to every gallon of the waters which follow*.

Ei sacchārum adjice—*Add the sugar to it*.

Ei, dum ebullit, liquōrem priōrem admisce—*While it is boiling mix the former solution to it*.

Calci aquam affunde—*Pour water upon the lime.*

Ei cognomen apponere—*To give a name to it.*

Unicuique titulum assignare—*To assign a name to each.*

Nomina medicamentis dare—*To give names to medicines.*

Pulpam leni calore expone—*Expose the pulp to a gentle heat.*

Vasi vitreo arēnæ imposito benzöinum immitte—*Put the benzoin into a glass vessel placed in a sand bath.*

Hunc laborem nobis imposuit—*Has imposed this labour upon us.*

Adipi et ceræ simul liquefactis sabīnæ folia incöque—*Boil the savine leaves with the wax and lard melted together.*

Spiritum retortæ vitreæ infunde—*Pour the spirit into a glass retort.*

Spiritui injice potassæ subcarbonatis libram—*Put into the spirit a pound of the subcarbonate of potass.*

Extractis omnibus mollioribus paululum spiritûs rectificati insperge—*Pour in upon all the softer extracts a small quantity of rectified spirit.*

Ei adhuc ferventi instilla paulatim acidi sulphurici diluti quantum satis sit ad pulverem dejiciendum—*While yet hot drop into it gradually as much dilute sulphuric acid as may be sufficient to precipitate the powder.*

Pharmacopœiam incūdi reddere—*To revise the pharmacopœia.*

Cassiæ lomentis contūsīs aquam ferventem superinfunde—*Pour boiling water upon the bruised cassia pods.*

OF THE ABLATIVE.

The Ablative is governed by *opus* and *utor*, as,

Ut nullâ purificatione opus sit—*As to require no purification.*

Nos priore utimur—*We employ the former.*

The *cause*, *manner*, and *instrument* are put in the Ablative, as,

Paucis maculis—*With a few mistakes.*

Olco inquinatus—*Impregnated with oil.*

Erroribus purgata—*Free from errors.*

Lento igne—*With a slow fire.*

Pistillo ligneo—*With a wooden pestle.*

A *Substantive with a Participle* whose Case depends upon no other word is put in the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, as,

Annis viginti duobus vix elapsis—*Twenty two years being scarcely elapsed.*

Instillato syrupo—*The syrup being dropped in.*

The Prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. and *in* signifying *in* govern the Ablative, as,

A rege et senatu—*By the king and parliament.*

Ab usu populari—*By popular use.*

Ex retortâ vitreâ—*From a glass retort.*

Hanc, in crucibulo, liquefac—*Melt this in a crucible.*

OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

One Verb governs another in the Infinitive Mood, as,

Cortices colligi debent—*Barks ought to be collected.*

Facere statuimus—*We determined to make.*

Donec intumēre capērunt—*Until they shall begin to rise.*

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The Conjunctions *et, ac, atque, &c.* couple like Cases and Moods, as,

Resinam et ceram simul liquefac—*Melt the resin and wax together.*

Macera et cola—*Macerate and filter.*

Ut, ne, donec, &c. are joined to the subjunctive mood, as,

Ut à parte oleōsa separetur—*That it may be separated from the oily part.*

Cavens ne calor excēdat 120°—*Taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°.*

Donec corpus unum sit—*Until the mass is uniform.*

GENERAL RULES FOR CONSTRUING.

1. Construe the Nominative case first (with the words thereto belonging if any) then the Verb; then the word or words governed of the Verb; lastly, the Preposition (if any) with the word depending on it.

2. A Genitive case is usually construed after another Noun.

3. An Infinitive is generally construed after a Verb.

4. In an Ablative absolute construe the Participle or Adjective last, *i. e.* after the Noun or word with which it agrees.

5. Let the Relative and its clause be construed as soon as possible after the antecedent.

SELECTIONS

FROM

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE STUDENT IN TRANSLATION.

Adjice... Aufer... Agita... Coque... Immisce... Ure...
 Pondus est... Destillet acidum... Nihil ascendat... Sal
 abeat... Pellicula supernātet... Alūmen liquescat... Ebul-
 litio cessaverit... Præceptum est... Opus amplectitur...
 Perpendāmus... Judicēmus... Moveāmus... Antecessōres
 contulērunt... Quæ videantur... Scriptōres imposuerant
 ..Præmia comparabuntur.

Pondus specifīcum... Acidi muriatīci... Pulvēri exsic-
 cato... Calōrem ferventem... Aquā tepidā... Caryophyllo-
 rum contusōrum... Petalorum explicatorum... Uvarum
 passarum... Errōres nullos... Abjectis unguibus... Picī
 resinæ et ceræ simul liquefactis.

Prunorum pulpæ... Cornuum ustorum et præparato-
 rum unciam... Sodæ subcarbōnātis, Ferri sulphātis, sin-
 gulorum drachmam... Cumīni semīnum, carni seminum,
 lauri baccarum, singulorum uncias tres... Aquæ quod
 reliquum est... Donec sapōris expers fuerit... Non licitum
 modo sed officii esse nostri duximus.

Recīpe acēti congium... Liquōrem effunde... Crystallos,
 ut puræ sint, itērum et tertio cola... Macēra capsūlas
 per horas viginti quatuor... Liquorem colātum iterum
 dēcōque ad octariōs duos, et adhuc ferventem cola...
 Arīda simul in pulverem subtilīssimum tere, tum aquam
 paulātīm adjice, et misce donec corpus unum sit... Ad-

misce pulpas et humōrem consūme..Sevum in frustūla concīde..Misce et calorem lenem adhibe.

Ignē acerrīmo ure per horas duas, vel donec acidum aceticum dilutum instillātum nullas bullūlas excītet.. Misce et per chartam cola, vapōret liquor donec sal exsiccētur..Hunc in vase accuratē obturato serva..Hydrargyrum in retortam ferream infunde, et, igne subiecto, destillet Hydrargyrum purificatum. Misce acidum cum aquā; his plumbi subcarbonatem paulatim adjice, et coque donec acidum saturētur; deinde per chartam cola, et aquā consumptā donec pellicūla subnascātur, sepōne ut fiat crystalli..Has, effuso liquore super chartam bibulam exsicca.

Videndum est, ne quid cupri, aut plumbi insit in matēriā ex quā fiunt mortāria, mensūræ, infundibula aut alia vāsa, in quibus medicāmenta seu præparantur sive servantur; itaque fictilia, plumbo vitrefacta, aliēna sunt.

Quoties fit mentio ponderis specifici, ponimus id, de quo agitur, esse calōris gradūs quinquagēsīmi quinti.. Præparāta acida alkālīna, terrea, metallīca tum sales omnis genēris, in vasis vitreis obturatis servāre oportet ..Tincturæ omnes in vasis vitreis clausis præparāri, et inter macerandum, sæpius agitāri debent.

Post destillationem æthēris sulphurici, lenīto calore, destillet iterum liquor, donec spuma nigra intumescat, tum protinus ab igne retortam remōve..Liquori qui restat in retortā aquam adijce ut supernatet pars oleosa. Hanc aufer, eique admisce liquoris calcis quantum satis sit, ad acidum, quod inest, saturandum, et simul agita..Denique oleum æthereum separatim exime.

Conserventur syrūpi in loco, ubi calor gradum 55^{um} nunquam exēdat..Emplastro et adtīpi simul lique-

factis, et ab igne remōtis, paulo antequam concrecant, cantharīdem insperge atque omnia misce..Gummi-resinæ pro optimis habendæ sunt, quæ electæ fuerint adeo sincēræ ut nullâ purificatione opus sit..Ubi herba recens adhibētur, pondere duplo utendum est.

In extractis omnibus præparandis, humōrem, balneo aquoso, in patinâ quamprimùm consume, donec fiat crassitūdo ad pilulas fingendas idonea, et sub finem spathâ assiduè move..Confectiones, si diu servatæ indurescant, aquâ humectandæ sunt, ut idonea crassitudo restituatur. Testas, sordibus prius purgātas, aquâ fervente lava ; tum præpara eodem modo, quo, de cretâ præceptum est..Res aliēnas hordei seminibus adhærentes aquâ frigidâ primum abluc ; deinde, affuso aquæ octario dimidio, semina paulisper coque.

Potassæ subcarbōnas præparārī potest, eodem modo ex tartāro, quod prius ustum fuerit, donec cinērei sit colōris..Ferrum et potassæ supertartrātem simul tere, et in vase vitreo patulo cum aquæ fluidunciâ per hebdomādas sex aëri expōne, spathâ quotidie movens, adjectâ subinde aquâ destillatâ ut semper humīda sint..Dein leni calōre exsicca, in pulcrem tere, et cum aquæ destillatæ fluidunciis triginta misce..Liquōrem cola, et colāto spiritum adjice..Decerpenda sunt vegetabilia ex locis et solo, ubi sponte nascuntur, tempestate siccâ, nec imbris, nec rore inadefacta ; quotannis colligenda sunt, et quæ dintiūs servata fuerint rejicienda..Semina colligenda sunt jam matūra, et antequam ē plantâ decidēre inceperint..Hæc in propriis pericarpis servari debent..Scillæ radicem ante exsiccationem, tunicis aridis directis, transversim in lamīnas tenues seca.

Illā enim intra paucos hos annos itā erroribus purgata et experimentis illustrata est, itā principiis novis

firmioribus, altioribus, undequaque stabilīta, ut si in hac unā parte, quæ ad medicīnam spectat, neglecta et rudis jacēret, id nobis meritò dedecòri verterētur præcipuè cum duæ finitīmæ huic nostræ artes, chemīca, et botanīca, hæc, omnes omnium regiōnum herbas cum labore maxīmo exploravērit, illa intēgram suam disciplīnam in meliōrem commutaverit, et linguam penītūs novam loqui didicerit. Non ultēriūs igītur spatium esse moræ vidētur, quin medicamentōrum omnium vires et naturam cum summā diligentīā perpendāmus, ut si fuerint, quæ vel obsolēta vel supervaciua judicēmus, loco moveāmus.

Quod ad nos attinet, nihil labōris detrectavimus quo librum hunc quàm perfectissimum ederēmus..Non ita tamen, ut omnibus nos satisfactūros esse, vel errōres nullos admisisse, confidāmus; quos siquis aspērius notāre voluerit, reputet modo quantum et varietātis et difficultātis hujusmodi opus amplectītur, et paucis maculis non offensum iri sperāmus..Sed hæc hactēnus.

EXERCISES

FOR

MAKING LATIN,

SELECTED FROM THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

Take ..Macerate..Drop
in..Mix..Strain..Sprinkle
..Press.

Recipio...Macero....In-
stillo..Misceo..Colo..In-
spergo..Comprimo.

The measure is..An er-
ror may arise..The num-
ber is..Use will render..
Heat indicates..We use..
We divide..We presume..
We determined..Crystals
may be made..Grains are
saturated....Bubbles are
excited. .Globulesarise.

Mensura sum....Error
nascor..Numerus sum...
Usus reddo..Calor indico
..Ego utor..Dispartio...
Confido..Statuo...Crystal-
lus fio..Granum saturo..
Bullula excito..Globulus
conspicio.

The measure is unequal
..The wine gallon has been
defined..The number is
deceiving and uncertain..
A gentle heat indicates..
In bibulous paper..To the
boiling juice..To the dried
powder..Of boiling distil-
led water..Chemical sub-
stances are designated by

Mensura dispar sum..
Congius viarius definitio..
Fallax et incertus sum nu-
merus..Calor levis indico
..Charta bibulus..Succus
fervefactus..Pulvis exsic-
catus..Aqua destillata fer-
vens..Res chemica nomen
recens designo..Interval-
lum æqualis..Præparatum

more recent (*modern*) names..At equal distances ..Acid, alkaline, earthy, metallic preparations.. Leaves are to be gathered ..Flowers shall have expanded..Seeds are to be collected.

Of the citrate of chalk which remains..Of the salt which remains..A new light which dispelled..The capacity of which has been defined..The measure of liquids is unequal..Two kinds of weights..As often as mention is made of specific weight..To the boiling juice of lemons..124 grains of the crystals of the subcarbonate of soda..Of muriatic acid..Of specific weight..Any copper or lead ..As much water..A little water..Free from taste.

We thus divide the pound .. We have placed marks.. The gallon which for medicinal purposes we thus divide..We measure the degree of heat..A gentle

acidus, alkalinus, terreus, metallicus...Folia decerpendussum..Flos expando ..Semen colligendus sum.

Citras calx qui remanet..Sal qui restat..novus Lux qui dispertio...Qui capacitas præscribo..Mensura liquidus dispar sum.. Duo pondus genus..Quoties fit mentio Pondus specificus....Succus limo fervefactus..Soda subcarbonas crystallus granum 124..Aeidum muriaticus ..Pondus specificus..Qui euprum aut plumbum.. Tantus aqua..Paululus aqua..Sapor expers.

Libra sic dispertio.... Nota appono..Congius qui ad usus medicinalis sic dispertio...Calor gradus metior..Calor lenis is indico qui sum inter gradus

heat indicates that which is between the ninetieth and the hundredth degree.. Dissolve the subcarbonate of potass.. Take four pints of diluted acetic acid or as much as may be sufficient.. Evaporate the water over the fire.. Before the end of the boiling.. Among themselves (*one with the other*).. For three hours.. Macerate for four hours near the fire.. After the sublimation of the subcarbonate of ammonia.. Pass carbonic acid through the solution of subcarbonas of potass.. Dry the crystals upon bibulous paper.

Pour the diluted sulphuric acid upon the dried powder, and boil for ten minutes.. Add the acid gradually to the water, then mix.. To the cold solution add the compound spirit of lavender.. Apply a heat of 600°. to this vessel.. Pour on the herb, or on the oil, so much water that after distillation there may re-

nonagesimus et centesimus.. Liquo potassa subcarbonas.. Recipio acidum aceticus dilutus octarius quatuor vel quantus satis sum.. Aqua ad ignis consumo.. Ante finis coctio.. Inter sui.. Per hora tres.. Macero per hora quatuor prope ignis.. Post sublimatio ammonia subcarbonas... Acidum carbonicus per liquor potassa subcarbonas transmittito.. Crystallus super charta bibulus exsicco.

Pulvis exsiccatu superinfundo acidum sulphuricus dilutus et coquo per sextus hora pars.. Acidum aqua paulatim adjicio tum misceo.. Liquor frige factus adjicio spiritus lavandula compositus.. Vas hic calor gradus sexcentesimus adhibeo.. Herba vel oleum affundo tantus aqua ut post destillatio supersum qui

main what may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

satis sum ad prohibendum empyreuma.

In a vessel lightly covered..In preparing all extracts..In a water bath..In a wooden mortar..With cold water..With a gentle heat..A little water being sprinkled upon them..The thinner supernatant part being rejected..With the spirit..A receiving vessel cooled with ice or water.

In vas leviter clausus..In extractum omnis præparandus..Balneum aquosus ..In mortarium lapideus ..Aqua frigidus..Lenis calor..Inspargo exiguus aqua..Rejicio pars tenuis supernato..Cum spiritus ..Vas recipiens glacies vel aqua refrigeratus.

This extract ought to be preserved soft that it may be fit for forming pills, and hard that it may be rubbed into a powder..It will be necessary to add a little boiling water.

Hic extractum servo debeo mollis qui ad pilula fingendus aptus sum et durus qui in pulvis tero possum...Oportet paululum aqua fervens adjicio.

Gum resins easily melting may be purified by throwing them into an ox bladder and by keeping them in boiling water until they become so soft that they may be separated from their impurities by pressing them through a hempen cloth.

Gummi resina facile liquescens purifico possum, injiciendum in vesica bubulus, tenendumque in aqua fervens donec adeo mollis fio, ut per pannus caunabinus à sordes prelum separo possit.

Pour the spirit into a glass retort and gradually add the acid to it, frequently shaking (*them*) and taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°, until they are mixed. Then place (the retort) carefully upon sand previously heated to 200°, so that the liquor may boil as quickly as possible, and the æther may pass over into a tubulated receiver to which (*another*) receiving vessel is adapted, kept cold by ice or water. Let the liquor distil until some heavier part begin to pass over which may be seen under the æther at the bottom of the receiver. To the liquor which remains in the retort again pour twelve ounces of rectified spirit that æther may distil in the same manner.

With respect to the change which we have determined upon making in the measures of liquids, we do not fear the imputation

Spiritus retorta vitreus infundo, isque acidum paulatim injicio, sæpiùs agito, et cavens ne gradus 120° calor excedo, donec misceo. Dein in arena ad gradus 200° prius calefactus, cautè impono ut quàm celerrimè ebullio liquor, transeoque æther in receptaculum tubulatus qui aptatus sum vas recipiens glacies vel aqua refrigeratus. Destillo liquor, donec pars aliquis gravis transeo incipio qui sub æther in fundus receptaculum conspicio. Liquor qui resto in retorta rursus spiritus rectificatus uncia duodecim affundo, ut similis modus destillo æther.

Qui ad mutatio attineo qui in mensura liquidus facio instituo, is eum ab omnis dudum efflagitatus sum ne studium novitas fio

of having done it from an affectation of novelty, since it has long been considered as necessary. The affixing of the same names to measures of liquids and to weights of solids very frequently produced mistakes. We have not ventured to alter the measure called a gallon, the capacity of which is defined by the statutes of the realm: but we have deemed it to be not only lawful, but our positive duty, to divide this into parts, and to affix names to each according to our own judgment.

existimo, non est cur timeo idem nomen liquidus mensura, idem solidus pondus, do, error frequentissime induco. Ille autem mensura qui congius nomen sum et qui capacitas a rex et senatus præscriptus sum muto non ausus sum, sed in pars pro arbitrium dividō, et unusquisque titulus assigno, non licitum modò sed officium sum noster duco.

A
VOCABULARY
OF ALL
THE WORDS
IN THE
LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1824.

RULES FOR THE DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS OF NOUNS.

ALL NOUNS in *a* are of the FIRST DECLENSION and of the *Feminine Gender*, except, *Cataplasma*, *Empyreuma*, *Stigma*, and *Systema*, which are *Greek nouns* of the *third Declension*.

Tenēbr-æ, arum, f. has no singular.

Alōe and *Mastiche* are *feminine* and of the *singular number*.

Most Nouns in *us* are of the SECOND DECLENSION and of the *Masculine Gender*; but, *Citrus*, *Crystallus*, *Ficus*, *Fraginus*, *Juniperus*, *Laurus*, *Morus*, *Myrtus*, *Ornus*, *Pyrus* and *Sambucus* are *Feminine*.

Corpus, *Dedecus*, *Genus*, *Iucus*, *Opus*, and *Pondus* are of the *third Declension*; and *Aecessus*, *Fruetus*, *Gradus*, *Manus*, *Quercus*, *Senatus*, *Spiritus*, and *Usus* are of the *fourth*.

Liber, Gen. *Libri*, is *masculine*.

Nouns in *or* of the THIRD DECLENSION are *masculine*, as

Antecess-or, Gen. *Antecess-ōris*.

Marm-or, Gen. *Marm-ōris*, is *neuter*.

Nouns in *as* and *io* are *Feminine*, as

Autorit-as, Gen. *Autorit-ātis*.

Amplificat-io, Gen. *Amplificat-iōnis*.

Nouns in *en* are *neuter*, as

Nom-en, Gen. *Nom-īnis*.

Lich-en, *ēnis* is *masculine*.

The remaining Nouns of this Declension are the following.

Masculine.	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter.	Gen.
Caul-is	is	Æd-is	is	Cataplasma-a	ātis
Digitāl-is	is	Pub-es	is	Empyreum-a	ātis
Ign-is	is	Sord-es	is	Stigma-a	ātis
Imb-er	ris	Cardamīn-e	is	System-a	ātis
Mens-is	is	V-is	is	Corp-us	ōris
Semiss-is	is	Ar-s	tis	Dedec-us	ōris
Abi-es	ētis	Par-s	tis	Gen-us	ēris
Ad-eps	īpis	Cal-x	cis	Op-us	ēris
Lap-is	īdis	Fæ-x	cis	Pond-us	ēris
A-er	ēris	L-ex	ēgis	Pip-er	ēris
Æth-er	ēris	L-ux	ūcis	Zingib-er	ēris
Pulv-is	ēris	Mer-x	cis	Anim-al	ālis
Carb-o	ōnis	P-ix	īcis	M-el	ellis
Lim-o	ōnis	Rad-ix	īcis	Oxym-el	ēlis
Sap-o	ōnis	V-ox	ōcis	Alcoh-ol	ōlis
Pep-o	ōnis	Consuetud-o	īnis	Cap-ut	ītis
Ord-o	īnis	Crassitud-o	īnis	Sulph-ur	ūris
Sal	ālis	Formīd-o	īnis	V-as	asis
Fl-os	ōris	Ærng-o	īnis	Os	oris
R-os	ōris	Mucilag-o	īnis		
		Anthem-is	īdis		
<i>M. and F.</i>		Canthar-is	īdis		
Fin-is	is	Colocynth-is	īdis		
Cort-ex	īcis	Inc-us	ūdis		
		Ur-bs	bis		

The following Nouns are of the FOURTH DECLENSION.

Masculine.	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter,
Access-us	ūs	Man-us	ūs	Cornu
Fruct-us	us	Querc-us	us	
Grad-us	us			
Senāt-us	us			
Spirit-us	us			
Us-us	us			

The FIFTH DECLENSION has the following Nouns, all of the *feminine* Gender, except *Dies*, which in the *sing.* is *M. and F.*; in the *plural masculine*, as,

Di-es,	Gen. ēi	R-es,	Gen. ēi
Fid-es,	ēi	Speci-es,	ēi
Glaci-es,	ēi		

Cajuputi, Catechu, Elemi, Kino, Menyanthos, and Sassafras, are indeclinable.

VOCABULARY.

NOUNS.

A.

- Abiĕs (Pīnus abiĕs), the spruce fir
Absinthĭum (Artemĭsĭa * Absinthium), wormwood
Acācĭa (Acācĭa vĕra), acacia
—— Catechu. *Vide* Catechu
Acaciæ Gummi, gum arabic
Accessus, an access
Acētas, acetate
Acētōsa (Rumex Acētōsa), common sorrel
Acetōsella (Oxālis Acetōsella), wood sorrel
Acētum, vinegar
Acĭdum, an acid
—— arseniōsum. *Vide* Arsenicum
Acĭnus, the stone of grapes, &c.

* It will be remarked that *absinthium* is in the neuter gender, while *artemisia* is evidently feminine; therefore the generic and specific names, contrary to the general rule, do not agree together. The fact is, that many specific names are *nouns* and not *adjectives*, having been formerly generic appellations; these always retain their original terminations, and should begin as above with a capital letter.

- Aconitum (Aconitum Napellus), wolfsbane, monkshood
 Acōrus Calāmus. *Vide* Calamus
 Adeps (Sus Scrōfa), hog's lard
 Ædis, a house, a building
 Ær, acc. aëra, air;
 Ærūgo (Subacētas cupri impūra), verdigris
 Ætas, age
 Æther, æther
 Alcōhol, alcohol, ardent spirit
 Alembicum, an alembic
 Alkalī (pl. Alkalīa), an alkali
 Allium (Allium sativum), garlic
 Alōe (Alōe spicata), soccatrine aloes
 Althæa (Althæa officinalis), marsh mallow
 Alūmen (Supersulphas aluminæ et potassæ), alumen,
 alum
 Ammōnīa, ammonia
 Ammōniacum (Heraclēum gummifērum), ammoniac
 Amplificātiō, enlargement
 Amygdāla (Amygdalus communis) an almond
 Amylum (Triticum hybernium), starch
 Amýris Elemifēra. *Vide* Elemi
 Anēthum (Anethum graveolens), dill
 Anēthum fœniculum. *Vide* Fœniculum
 Anglīa, England
 Anīmal, an animal
 Anīmus, the mind
 Anīsum (Pimpinella Anisum), anise
 Annus, a year
 Antecessor, a predecessor
 Anthēmis (Anthēmis nobilis), chamomile
 ———— Pyrēthrum. *Vide* Pyrēthrum
 Antimōnium, antimony

Aqua, water

Arbitrĭum, judgment

Pro arbitrĭo, according to our judgment

Arĕna, sand

Arbŭtus Uva Ursi. *Vide* Uva Ursi

Argentum (Argentum purificĕtum), silver

Aristŏlochlĕa Serpentĕrĭa. *Vide* Serpentaria

Armorĕcĭa (Cochleĕrĭa Armorĕcia), horse radish

Ars, art

Arsenĭcum (Acĭdum arsenĭŏsum), arsenic

Artemisĭa Absinthĭum. *Vide* Absinthium

Asĕrum (Asĕrum Eurŏpæum), asarabacca

Aspidĭum Filix mas. *Vide* Filicis radix

Astragĕlus vĕrus. *Vide* Tragacantha

Assafoetĭda (Ferŭla Assafoetĭda), assafoetida

Atrŏpa Bellĕdonna. *Vide* Bellĕdonna

Avĕna (Avĕna satĭva), oats

Aurantĭum (Cĭtrus Aurantĭum), an orange

Aurum, gold

Autorĭtas, authority

B

Bacca, a berry

Balnĕum, a bath

—— aquŏsum, a water bath

—— arĕnæ, a sand bath

Balsĕmum, balsam

—— Peruviĕnum (Myroxŭlon Peruiferum), Peruvian bark

—— Tolutĕnum (Toluifĕra Balsĕmum), balsam of Tolu

Bellĕdonna (Atrŏpa Bellĕdonna), belladonna

Benzŏinum (Styrax Benzoĭn), benzoin

Bismūthum, bismuth

Bistorta (*Polygōnum Bistorta*), bistort

Bubon Galbānum. *Vide* Galbanum

Bullūla, bubble

C.

Cacūmen, a top

Cajūpūti (*Melālenca Cajūpūti*), cajuput

Calamīna (*Carbōnas Zinci impūra*), calamine

Calāmus (*Acōrus Calāmus*), sweet flag

Callicocca *Ipecacūanha*. *Vide* *Ipecacuanha*

Calor, heat

Calumba (*Coccūlus palmātus*), calumba

Calx, lime

Cambōgīa (*Stalagnītis Cambogīōides*), gamboge

Camphōra (*Laurus Camphōra*), camphor

Canella (*Canella alba*), canella

Canthāris (*Canthāris vesicātōriā*), the blistering or
Spanish fly

Capacitas, capacity

Capsicum (*Capsicum annūum*), capsicum

Capsūla, a dry hollow seed vessel which opens natu-
rally in some determinate manner

Caput, the head

Carbo, a coal

Carbo ligni, charcoal

Carbōnas, carbonate

Carbōnas Calcis friabilis. *Vide* *Creta*

Carbonas Zinci impura. *Vide* *Calamina*

Cardamine (*Cardamīne pratensis*), cardamino, cuckoo-
flower

Cardamōmum (*Matonia Cardamomum*), cardamom

Carīca (*Ficus Carīca*), a fig

- Carum Carui. *Vide* Caruon
 Caruon (Carum Carui), caraway
 Caryōphyllus (Eugēnia caryophyllāta), a clove
 Cascārilla (Crōton Cascārilla), cascarilla
 Cassia (Cassia Fistula), cassia
 Cassia Senna. *Vide* Senna
 Castorēum (Castor Fiber), castor
 Castor Fiber. *Vide* Castoreum
 Cataplasma, a cataplasm, a poultice
 Catēchu (Acācia Catēchu), catechu, Japan earth
 Caulis, a stalk or stem, a twig
 Centaurum (Chironēa Centaurum), centaury
 Cera, wax
 Cerātum, a plaster
 Cerevisia, ale
 Cervus Elāphus. *Vide* Cornua
 Cetācēum (Physēter macrocephālus), spermaceti
 Charta, paper
 Chemīcus, a chemist
 Chironia Centaurum. *Vide* Centaurum
 Cinchōna, bark, Jesuit's bark
 Cinchonæ cordifoliæ Cortex, heart-leaved cinchona bark,
 commonly called *yellow* bark
 ——— lanceifoliæ Cortex, lance-leaved cinchona bark,
 common *quilled* bark, *pale* bark
 ——— oblongifoliæ Cortex, oblong-leaved cinchona
 bark, called *red* bark
 Cinnāmōmum (Laurus Cinnāmomum), cinnamon
 Citras, citrate
 Citrus Aurantium. *Vide* Aurantium
 Citrus medica. *Vide* Limo
 Clientēla, patronage
 Coccūlus palmātus. *Vide* Calumba

Coccus (Coccus Cacti), cochineal

Cochleāria Armoracia. *Vide* Armoracia

Coctĭo, a boiling

Nullā Coctione adhībĭtā, without boiling

Cognōmen, a name

Colchĭcum (Colchĭcum autumnāle), meadow saffron

Collegĭum, a college

Colöcynthiis (Cücūmis Colöcynthis), bitter cucumber

Color, color

Composĭtio, a composition

Concinnĭtas, exactness

Concrētum, a concrete

Conditĭo, a condition

Confectĭo, a confection

Congius, a gallon

Cui congio nomen est, which is called a gallon

Conĭum (Conĭum macūlatum), hemlock

Consuetūdo, practice

Contrājerva (Dorstēnĭa Contrājerva), contrajerva

Convolvŭlus Jalapa. *Vide* Jalapa

————. Scammonĕa. *Vide* Scammonea

Copaiba (Copaifĕra officinālis), copaiba, copaiva, or
capiui balsam

Copaifĕra officinālis. *Vide* Copaiba

Corĭandrum (Corĭandrum satĭvum), coriander

Cornu, a horn

Cornŭa (Cervus Elāphus), stag's or hart's horns

Corpus, a body

Omnĭa simul contunde donec corpus unum sit, pound
all the ingredients together until they are tho-
roughly incorporated

Simul contunde donec corpus unum sit, beat them
together until the mass is uniform

Cortex, bark

Crassitudo, consistence

Crēta (Carbōnas Calcis friabilis), chalk, carbonate of lime

Cribrum, a sieve.

——— grandioribus foraminibus, a very coarse sieve

Crimen, a fault

Croci Stigmata. *Vide* Stigma

Crocus (Crocus sativus), crocus, saffron

Croton Cascarilla. *Vide* Cascarilla

Croton Tiglium. *Vide* Tiglium

Crucibulum, a crucible

Crystallus, a crystal

Cubeba (Piper Cubeba), cubeb, or Java pepper

Cucumis Colocynthis. *Vide* Colocynthis

Cucurbita, a cucurbit

Cuminum (Cuminum Cuminum), cummin

Cuprum, copper

Cura, cure

Cusparia (Cusparia febrifuga), cusparia

Cydonia (Pyrus Cydonia), a quince

Cynips Quercus folii. Nidus. *Vide* Gallæ

D.

Daphne Mezereum. *Vide* Mezerium

Datura Stramonium. *Vide* Stramonium

Daucus (Daucus Carota), a carrot

Decoctum, a decoction

Dedecus, disgrace

Defensor, defender

Delphinium Staphisagria. *Vide* Staphisagria

Destillatio, distillation

Deus, God

Dies, a day

Difficultas, difficulty

Digitālis (Digitalis purpurĕa), fox-glove

Diligentiā, diligence

Disciplina, discipline, system, state

Discrīmen, discrimination

 Nullo discrīmīne, without discrimination

Dolīchi Pubes (Dolīchos pruriēns), cowhage

Dolīchos pruriēns. *Vide* Dolichi Pubes

Dorstēnĭa Contrājerva. *Vide* Contrajerva

Drachma, a drachm

Drupa, a pulpy seed vessel which has no valve or outward opening, and which contains a stone, as the cherry

Dulcamāra (Solānum Dulcamāra), the woody nightshade, *or* bitter sweet

E.

Ebullitio, an ebullition, a bubbling up

Editio, an edition

Effervescentia, effervescence

Elaterium (Momordica Elaterium), a wild cucumber

Elemi (Amyris Elemifera), Elemi

Emplastrum, a plaster

Empyreuma, empyreuma. "The offensive smell that distilled waters and other substances receive from being exposed too much to fire."—*Hooper*.

Error, an error

Experimentum, an experiment

Exsiccatio, a drying up

Extractum, an extract

Engēnĭa Caryophyllāta. *Vide* Caryophyllus

Euphorbia (Euphorbia officinarum), euphorbium

F.

Fæx, dregs, fæces

Farīna (Tritĕum hybernum), meal, flour

Fermentum, yeast

Ferrum, iron

Ferŭla Assafœtida. *Vide* Assafœtida

Ficus Carĭca. *Vide* Cariea

Fides, faith

Filĭcis Radix (Aspidĭum Filix mas), root of the male fern

Filum, wire

Finis, an end

Flos, a flower

Fluidrachma, a fluidrachm

Fluiduncĭa, a fluid ounce

Fœnicŭlum (Anĕthum Fœnicŭlum), fennel

Folĭum, a leaf

Forānen, a hole

Forma, a form

Formĭdo, fear

Fraxĭnŭs Ornus. *Vide* Manna

Fructus, a fruit

Frustŭlum, a little piece

Frustum, a fragment

Fucus (Fucus vesĭculŏsus), the sea wrack, or bladder
fucus

Fundus, a bottom

G.

Galbānum (Bubon Galbānum), galbanum

Gallæ (Cynips Quercŭs folii. Nidus), gall nuts

Gentiāna (Gentiāna lutĕa), gentian

Genus, a kind

Georgĭus, george

Glaciēs, ice

Globŭlus, a globule

Glycyrrhĭza (Glycyrrhĭza glabra), liquorice

Gradus, a degree

Granātum (Punĭca Granatum), a pomegranate

Granum, a grain, the twentieth part of a scruple

Gratiā, grace

Guaiācum (Guaiacum officināle), guaiacum

Gummi, n. indecl., gum

Gummi-resĭnæ, gum resins

Gutta, a drop

H.

Hæmatoxŷlon (Hæmatoxŷlon Campechiānum), logwood

Hebdomāda, a week

Helĕnium (Inŭla Helĕnium), Elecampane

Hellebŏrus, hellebore

Heraclĕum gummiferum. *Vide Ammoniacum*

Herba, a herb

Hora, an hour

Hordĕum (Hordeum distĭchon), barley

Hordĕi semĭna, pearl barley

Humor, moisture, water

Hŭmŭlus (Hŭmŭlus Lupŭlus), a hop

Hydrargŷrum, quicksilver, mercury

Hyoscyāmus (Hyoscyāmus nĭger), henbane

I.

Jalāpa (Convolvŭlus Jalāpa), Jalap

Ignis, fire, heat

Imber, a shower of rain

Inceptum, an undertaking

Incus, an anvil

Pharmacopœiam incūdi reddere, to revise the Pharmacopœia

Inflamnātio, an inflammation

Infundibŭlum, a funnel

Infusum, an infusion

Ingenŭm, understanding

In rudis ingenii crimen incurrere, to risk the accusation of barbarism

Intervallum, an interval, distance

Inŭla Helēuŭm. *Vide* Helenium

Ipecacŭanha (Callicocca, Ipecacuanha), ipecacuanha

Junipĕrus (Junipĕrus communis), the juniper tree

—————Lycŭa. *Vide* Olibānum

—————Sabīna. *Vide* Sabina

K.

Kino (Pterocarpus Erinācea), kino

Kramĕrĭa (Kramĕrĭa triandria), rhatany

L.

Labor, labor

Lactŭca (Lactŭca satīva), a lettuce

Lagĕna, a bottle

Lamīna, a plate of metal, a strip

Transversim in lamŭas tenŭes, into thin transverse slices

Lapis, a stone

Laurus (Laurus nobilis), the bay tree

—————Camphĕra. *Vide* Camphora

—————Cinnamĕmum. *Vide* Cinnamomum

—————Sassāfras. *Vide* Sassafras

- Lavandŭla (Lavandŭla spica), lavender
 Legŭmen, a pod
 Leontŏdon Taraxăcum. *Vide* Taraxacum
 Lex, a law
 Libra, a pound
 Liber, a book, the inner bark of a tree
 Lĭchen (Lĭchen Islandicus), lichen, liverwort, iceland
 moss
 Lignum, wood
 Limo (Citrus medĭca), a lemon
 Lingua, a language
 Linimentum, a liniment
 Lintĕum, linen cloth
 Lĭnum, flax
 Lĭnum usitatissĭmum, linseed
 Liquĭdus, a liquid
 Liquor, liquor, solution
 Liquŏres omnes in unum mistos, all the decoctions being
 mixed together
 Locus (*pl.* loci et loca), a place
 Lomentum, a pod
 Lumen, light
 Lux, light
 Lytta. *Vide* Cantharis

M.

- Macŭla, a fault
 Magnĕsĭa, magnesia
 Majestas, majesty
 Malva (Malva sylvestris), common mallow
 Manna (Fraxĭnus Ornus), manna
 Manus, a hand

- Marmor, marble
 Marrubĭum (Marrubĭum vulgāre), white horehound
 Massa, a mass
 Mastĭche (Pistacĭa Lentiscus), mastich
 Materĭa, matter, substance
 ——— medica, medicinal substances
 Matonĭa Cardamōmum. *Vide* Cardamomum
 Medicāmentum, a medicine
 Medicĭna, medicine
 Medicus, a medical professor, a physician
 Mel, honey
 Melaleūca Cajupūti. *Vide* Cajuputi
 Mensis, a month
 Mentha piperĭta, peppermint
 ——— virĭdis, spearmint
 ——— Pulcgĭum. *Vide* Pulegium
 Mensūra, a measure
 Mentĭo, mention
 Menŷanthēs (Menŷanthēs trifoliāta), the buck bean
 Merx, merchandize
 Metallum, a metal
 Mezērĕum (Daphne Mezērĕum), mezercon
 Minĭmum, a minim, the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm
 Mistūra, a mixture
 Modus, proportion, manner
 Momōrdĭca Elaterĭum. *Vide* Elaterĭum
 Molestĭa, an inconveniencce
 Mora, delay
 Morbus, a disease
 Myroxylon Peruifĕrum. *Vide* Balsamum Peruvianum
 Mortarĭum, a mortar
 Morus (Morus nĭgra), the mulberry tree

Moschus (Moschus moschiferus), musk

Mucilāgo, mucilage

Donec in mucilaginem abeat, until a mucilage is
formed

Mutatio, a change

Murias, a muriate

Myristica (Myristica moschata), a nutmeg

Myrrha, myrrh

Myrtus Pimenta. *Vide* Pimenta

N.

Natura, nature

Naturæ scientia, natural science

Nicotiana Tabacum. *Vide* Tabacum

Nidus, a nest

Nihil indecl. n., nothing

Nitras, nitrate

Nomen, a name

Nominibus recentioribus, by modern names

Norma, a rule

Erudita rerum appellandarum norma, an improved
system of nomenclature

Nota, a mark

Novitas, novelty

Nubila-orum, *pl.* of Nubilum, clouds

Nucleus, a kernel

Numerus, a number

O.

Octarius, a pint

Oculus, an eye

Officina, a shop

Officium, business, duty

Olĕa Eurōpæa. *Vide* Oliva

Olĕum, oil

Olibānum (Junipĕrus Lycĭa), olibanum

Oliva (Olĕa Eurōpæa), an olive

Olla, a pot

Opĕra, labour

Opĭum (Papāver somnifĕrum), opium

Opopānax (Pastināca Opopānax), Opopānax

Opus, a work

Ordo, order, a column

Origānum (Origānum vulgāre), wild marjoram

Os, a mouth

Ostrĕa edūlis. *Vide* Testæ

Ovis Arĭcs. *Vide* Sevum

Ovum (Phasiānus Gallus), an egg

Oxālis Acetōsella. *Vide* Acetosella

Oxŷdum, an oxyde

Oxŷmel, oxymel

Oxymuriās, oxymuriate

P.

Pannus, cloth, a bag

Papāver, a poppy

———— Rhœas. *Vide* Rhœādos Petala

———— somnifĕrum. *Vide* Opium

Pars, a part

Pastināca Opopānax. *Vide* Opopanax

Patĭna, a pot *or* pan

Pellicŭla, a pellicle

Ricĭui semina deumptis pelliculis, the outer coat of
castor seeds being taken off

Pepo, a general name for the fruit of the gourd or pumpkin tribe

Elaterii pepōnes matūros seinde, slice ripe wild cucumbers

Pericarpium, a pericarp, a seed vessel

Pericūlum, danger

Petālum, a petal

Petreolum, petreolum

Pharmacopœia, pharmacopœia

Phasiānus Gallus. *Vide* Ovum

Philosophia, philosophy

Physēter macrocephālus. *Vide* Cetaceum

Physicus, a philosopher, a naturalist

Pilūla, a pill

Pimenta (Myrtus Pimenta), pimento

Pimentæ baceæ, pimenta berries, Jamaica pepper, allspice

Pimpinella Anisum. *Vide* Anisum

Pinus Abies. *Vide* Abies and Pix abietina

—— balsamæa. *Vide* Terebinthina Canadensis

—— sylvestris. *Vide* Resina, Terebinthina vulgaris,

Pix liquida, Pix nigra

Piper Cubeba. *Vide* Cubeba

Piper, pepper

Pistacæa Lentiscus. *Vide* Mastiche

—— Terebinthus. *Vide* Terebinthina Chia

Pistillum, a pestle

Pix abietina (Pinus Abies), Burgundy pitch

—— liquida (Pinus sylvestris), tar

—— nigra (Pinus sylvestris), black pitch

Planta, a plant

Plumbum, lead

- Polygāla Seněga. *Vide Senega*
 Polygōnum Bistorta. *Vide Bistorta*
 Pomum, fruit
 Pondus, a weight
 Potassa, potass
 Potassæ Supertartras impura. *Vide Tartarum*
 Præmĭum, a reward
 Præfātĭo, a preface
 Præparātum, a preparation
 Prelum, a press
 Principĭum, a beginning
 Prūna (Prūnus domestĭca), plums or prunes
 Prūnum, a prune
 Prūnus domestĭca. *Vide Pruna*
 Pterocarpus (Pterocarpus santalĭnus), red saunders
 wood
 ————— Erinācĕa. *Vide Kino*
 Pubes, down, bristles
 Pulegĭum (Mentha Pulegĭum), pennyroyal
 Pulpa, pulp
 Pulvis, powder
 Punĭca Granātum. *Vide Granatum*
 Purificātĭo, purification
 Pyrĕthrum (Anthĕmis Pyrĕthrum), pellitory
 Pyrus Cydōnĭa. *Vide Cydonia*

Q.

- Quassĭa (Quassĭa excelsa), quassia
 Quassĭa Simărouba. *Vide Simarouba*
 Quatridĭum, a space of four days
 Quercus, an oak

R.

Radix, a root

Radŭla, a scraper

Ramentum, a chip *or* fling

Ratĭo, reason, a method

Receptacŭlum, a receiver

Regĭo, a region

Regnum, a kingdom

Remediŭm, a remedy

Res, a thing, a substance

—— botanĭcæ, botanical substances

—— chemĭcæ, chemical substances

Residŭm, the rest, residue

Resĭna (Pinus sylvestris), resin

Retorta, a retort

Reverentiā, respect

Rex, a king

Rhamnus (Rhanmus cathartĭcus), buckthorn

Rhœados Petala (Papāver Rhœas), petals of the red poppy

Rhēum (Rhēum palmātum), rhubarb

Rhus Toxicodendron. *Vide* Toxicodendron

Ricĭnus (Ricĭnus commŭnis), castor oil plant

Ros, dew

Rosa, rose

—— canĭna, the dog rose, wildbrier, *or* hip tree

—— centifolia, the damask rose

—— gallica, the red rose

Rosmarĭnus (Rosmarĭnus officinālis), rosemary

Rubĭa (Rubĭa Tinctōrum), madder

Rumex Acetosa. *Vide* Acetosa

Ruta (Ruta graveŏlens), rue

S. .

- Sabīna (*Junipĕrus Sabīna*), savine
 Sacchārum (*Saccharum officināle*), moist sugar
 Sacchārum purificātum, double refined sugar
 Sagapĕnum, sagapenum
 Sal, salt
 Salix (*Salix Caprĕa*), a willow
 Sambūcus (*Sambūcus nigra*), the elder tree
 Sapo, soap
 Sapor, taste
 Sarsāpārilla (*Smilax Sarsāpārilla*), sarsaparilla
 Sassāfras (*Laurus Sassāfras*), sassafras
 Satūrātĭo, saturation
 Scammōnĕa (*Convolvŭlus Scammonĕa*), scammony
 Scientĭa, science
 Scilla (*Scilla maritĭma*), a squill
 Scriptor, a writer
 Scrupŭlus, a scruple, the third part of a drachm
 Secrĕtum, a secret
 Selĭbra, half a pound, six ounces
 Semen, seed
 Semissis, half a pound, six ounces
 Semuncĭa, half an ounce, four drachms
 Senātus, parliament
 Senĕga (*Polygāla Senĕga*), seueka
 Senna (*Cassĭa Senna*), senna
 Serpentāriā (*Aristŏlochĭa Serpentāriā*), serpentary
 Sevum (*Ovis Ariĕs*), mutton suet
 Significātĭo, signification
 Signum, a symptom, a sign
 Simārouba (*Quassĭa Simārouba*), simarouba
 Sināpis semĭna (*Sinapis nigra*), mustard seed

Smilax Sarsăpărilla. *Vide* Sarsaparilla

Soda, soda

Solānum Dulcamāra. *Vide* Dulcamara

Solidus, a solid

Solum, ground or soil

Sordes, dregs, impurities

Spatha, a spatula

Spatium, a space

Spartium (Spartium scoparium), broom

Species, a species

Spigelia (Spigelia Marilandica), Spigelia, Indian pink

Spiritus, spirit

----- rectificatus, rectified spirit

----- tenuior, proof spirit

Spongia (Spongia officinalis), sponge

Spuma, froth

Squama, a scale

Stalagmitis Cambogioides. *Vide* Cambogia

Stannum, tin

Stanni limatura, filings of tin

Staphisagria (Delphinium Staphisagria), stavesacre

Stigma, a stigma

Crocii Stigmata, saffron

Stramonium (Datūra Stramonium), the thorn apple

Strobilus, a strobile

Studium, study

Styracis Balsamum (Styrax officinale), storax

Styrax officinale. *Vide* Styracis Balsamum

----- Benzoin. *Vide* Benzoinum

Subacetas, subacetate

----- Cupri impura. *Vide* Ærugo

Subboras, subborate

Subcarbonas, subcarbonate

Sublimātio, sublimation
 Submuriās, subinuriate
 Subniētras, subnitrate
 Succinum, amber
 Succus, juice
 Sulphas, sulphate
 Sulphur, sulphur
 Sulphurētum, a sulphuret
 Supersulphas, supersulphate
 Supertartras, supertartrate
 Sus Scrōfa. *Vide Adeps*
 Syrūpus, syrup
 Systēma, system

T.

Tabācum (Nicotiāna Tabacum), tobacco
 Tabŭla, an index
 Tamārinthus (Tamārinthus Indīca), a tamarind
 Taraxācum (Leontōdon Taraxācum), dandelion
 Tartārum (Potassæ supertartras impūra), tartar
 Tartras, tartrate
 Tempestas, weather, season, time
 Tenčbræ, darkness, obscurities
 Terebinthīna, turpentine
 ----- Canadensis (Pinus Balsamča), Canada tur
 pentine or Canada balsam
 ----- Chīa (Pistacča Terebinthus), Chio or Cyprus
 "turpentine
 ----- vulgaris (Pinus sylvestris), common tur-
 pentine
 Terra, earth
 Testa, a shell
 Testæ (Ostrča edūlis), oyster shells

Thermomētrum, a thermometer

Tiglium (Croton Tiglium), tiglium

Tinctor, a dyer

Tinctūra, a tincture

Titulus, a title, a name

Toluifera Balsamum. *Vide* Balsamum Peruvianum.

Tormentilla (Tormentilla officinalis), tormentil

Toxicodendron (Rhus Toxicodendron), sumach, or poison
oak

Tragacantha (Astragalus vērus), tragacanth, goats thorn,
milk vetch

Triduum, a three days space

Triticum hybernium. *Vide* Amylum and Farina.

Tunica, a coat, husk or cuticle

Tunicis aridis direptis, the dry external coats being
peeled off

Tussilago (Tussilago Farfara), coltsfoot

V.

Valeriana (Valeriana officinalis), valerian

Vapor, vapor

Varietas, variety

Vas, *pl.* vasa-orum, a vessel

In vas frigidarium amplum, into a large refrigeratory

Veratrum album, white hellebore

Vesica, a bladder

Vinum, wine

Vis *pl.* vires-virium, force, energy

Vitis vinifera. *Vide* Uvæ passæ

Vitrum, glass

Vocabulum, a word

Vox, a voice

Voce unâ et altērâ, in a few names

Ulmus (*Ulmus campestris*), an elm

Decoctum ulmi, decoction of elm bark

Uncĭa, an ounce, the twelfth part of a pound

Unguentum, an ointment

Unguis, a claw

Urbs, a city

Usus, use, practice

Utilĭtas, utility

Uva, a grape

Uva Ursi (*Arbŭtus Uva Ursi*), bears wortleberry or bears
grape

Uvæ passæ (*Vitis vinifĕra*), raisins

Z.

Zincum, zinc

Zingibĕr, ginger

MONTHS.

* Januārĭ-us, -i	.....	January
Februāriĭ-us, -i	.....	February
Martĭ-us, -i	.....	March
Aprīl-is, -is	.....	April
Maĭ-us, -i	.....	May
Junĭ-us, -i	.....	June
Julĭ-us, -i	.....	July
August-us, -i	.....	August
Septemb-er, -ris	.....	September
Octob-er, -ris	.....	October
Novemb-er, -ris	.....	November
Decemb-er, -ris	.....	December

DAYS.

Dies Dōminĭcus, <i>or</i>	}	.. Sunday
Dies Solis		
Dies Lunæ	.....	Monday
Dies Martis	.....	Tuesday
Dies Mercūrĭi	.....	Wednesday
Dies Jōvis	.....	Thursday
Dies Venĕris	.....	Friday
Dies Sātūrni, <i>or</i>	}	.... Saturday
Dies Sabbāti		

* These are Adjectives, *mensis* being understood.

ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Adjeetives and Partieiples ending in *us* are declined like *albus*, except *alŭs*, *totus*, *unus*, which make the Genitive in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*; and *plus*, which is of one termination, and of the third deelension, as,

Alius, *alia*, *aliud*—*Gen.* *aliŭs*—*Dat.* *ali*.

Totus, *tota*, *totum*—*Gen.* *totŭs*—*Dat.* *toti*.

Unus, *una*, *unum*—*Gen.* *unŭs*—*Dat.* *uni*. The rest like *albus*.

Plus makes *pluris*, *pluri*, &c.

Cæter, *creber*, *glaber*, *ruber*, and *sacer* are declined like *niger*.

Alter, *altera*, *alterum*, has the *Gen.* *alterŭs*—*Dat.* *alteri*. The rest like *albus*.

Acer, *campester*, *sylvester*, have the *Nom.* and *Voative* sing. maseuline in *er* or *is*; the rest like *mitis*, as,

Acer v. *æcris*, *acris*, *acre*—*Gen.* *acris*—*Dat.* *acri*, &c.

Adjectives of *two terminations* are declined like *mitis*,

Adjeetives and Partieiples of one termination are like *capax*. Those in *ans* and *ens* have their Genitive in *antis* and *entis*, as,

Pugnans *Gen.* *pugnantis*; *adhærens* *Gen.* *adhærentis*.

The *Gen.* of *anceps* is *aneĩpŭtis*; of *expers*, *ex-*

pertis ; *of fallax, fallācis ; of simplex, simpliciis ; of superstes, superstitis.* Par *has the Gen. pāris and the Abl. pāri only.*

A.

Abiectus, *part.* thrown away

Ablātus, *part.* taken away

Absolūtus, *part.* perfect

Accommodātus, *part.* adapted

Acer, sharp, brisk, strong

Acētīcus, acetic

Acīdus, acid

Adhærens, adhering to

Æqualis, equal, regular

Æthērĕus, ethereal

Agrestis, cultivated

Albus, white

Aliĕnus, extraneous, improper

Alius, another

Alkalīnus, alkaline

Alter, another, one of the two

Altus, tall, deep, profound

Amārus, bitter

Ammoniātus, ammoniated

Amplificātus, *part.* enlarged

Amplus, large

Anceps, doubtful

Anglīcus, english

Angustus, narrow

Antimoniālis, antimonial

Apertus, *part.* open, wide

Aptatus, *part.* fitted

Aptus, fit

Aquōsus, watery

Arctus, close

Aridus, dry

Aromaticus, aromatic

Arsenīcālis, arsenical

Arseniōsus, arsenious

Autumnalis, autumnal

B.

Barbārus, barbarous

Benzōicus, benzoic

Bibŭlus, bibulous

Botanīcus, botanical

Brevīs, short

Bubulus, belonging to an ox or cow

In vesīcam bubulam, into an ox bladder

C.

Cæter, remaining

Calcārēus, calcareo
 Calēfactus, *part.* made warm
 Calens, *part.* warm, hot
 Liquorem adhuc calentem cola, strain the liquor while hot
 Calidus, warm
 Campester, belonging to the plain field, champaign
 Candens, white, shining
 Igne candens, heated to whiteness
 Cannabīnus, hempen
 Capax, capacious, wide
 Carbonīcus, carbonic
 Cathartīcus, cathartic
 Celsus, lofty
 Censōrius, severe
 Certus, certain, efficacious
 Chemīcus, chemical
 Cinērēus, of an ash colour, grey
 Citricus, citric
 Clausus, *part.* closed, covered
 Colatus, *part.* filtered, strained
 Commixtus, *part.* mixed together
 Commūnis, common
 Composītus, *part.* compounded

Concīsus, *part.* cut, chopped
 Confectus, *part.* made
 Congruens, *part.* agreeing, suited
 Consentaneus, consensaneous, compatible
 Consociandus, *part.* associated together
 Conspiciuus, conspicuous, visible
 Contentus, *part.* contained
 Contrītus, *part.* rubbed together, bruised
 Cordifolius, heart leaved
 Crassus, thick, gross
 Creber, frequent
 Cribrātus, *part.* sifted
 Cultus, *part.* improved

D.

Deductus, *part.* derived
 Defæcatus, *part.* fined, clear
 Descriptus, *part.* described
 Despumātus, *part.* clarified
 Destillātus, *part.* distilled
 Dilūtus, *part.* diluted
 Dimīdius, half
 Direptus, *part.* peeled off
 Dispar, unequal
 Diversus, dissimilar
 Dulcis, sweet
 Duplicātus, *part.* doubled

Durus, hard

Dubius, uncertain

E.

Edūlis, eatable

Effusus, *part.* poured out

Elapsus, *part.* elapsed

Electus, *part.* chosen

Emollitus, *part.* softened

Eruditus, *part.* learned,
scientific

Essentiālis, essential

Excelsus, high

Exīgūus, little

Expers, free, void

Explicātus, *part.* unopened

Expressus, *part.* expressed

Exsiccātus, *part.* dried, pre-
served

Externus, outward

Extraordīnārius, extraor-
dinary

F.

Facilis, easy

Fahrenheitianus, invented
by Fahrenheit

Fallax, deceiving, fallaci-
ous

Ferrēus, made of iron

Fervefactus, *part.* boiling

Fervens, *part.* boiling

Fictilis, earthen

Fictilia plumbo vitrefacta
aliēna sunt, earthen (ves-
sels) glazed with lead are
improper

Finitimus, nearly allied to

Finitus, *part.* finished

Firmus, firm

Flavus, yellow

Fœtidus, fetid, stinking

Fortis, strong

Friabilis, brittle, friable

Frige factus, *part.* made cold

Frigidārius, cooling or cold

Frigidus, cold

Fuscus, brown

Facto calore fusco-rubi-
cundo, a brownish red
colour being obtained.

G.

Glaber, smooth

Gossipinus, made of cotton

Grandis, great

Graveolens, stinking

Gravis, heavy

Gummosus, gummy

H.

Horridus, harsh

Hortensis, belonging to a
garden

Humectandus, *part.* moist-
ened

Humīdus, moist

I.

Idōnēus, convenient, proper

Immatūrus, unripe

Implens, *part.* filling

Impūrus, impure

Inceptus, *part.* begun

Incertus, uncertain

Incongrūus, incongruous

Inclinātus, *part.* bent

Ineptus, inefficient

Inquīnātus, *part.* impregnated

Insipīdus, tasteless

Instillātus, *part.* dropped in

Interpositus, *part.* placed between

Brevi morā interpositā,
a short time intervening

Inversus, *part.* inverted

Involūtus, *part.* folded, wrapped

Inutīlis, useless

L.

Lancifolius, lanceleaved

Lapīdēus, made of stone

Latus, broad, wide

Legitīmus, correct

Lenītus, *part.* moderated

Lenis, gentle

Lentus, slow, moderate

Levis, light

Lignēus, wooden

Limpīdus, clear

Linteus, made of linen

Liquātus, *part.* melted, dissolved

Liquēfactus, *part.* melted, made liquid

Liquīdus, liquid

Londīnensis, of London

Longus, long

Loricātus, coated

Lotus, *part.* washed

Lutēus, clayey

M.

Madēfactus, *part.* wetted

Maculātus, *part.* stained, spotted

Matūrus, ripe

Medicīnālis, medicinal

Medīcus, medical

Melior, better

In meliorem, for a better

Mellītus, made of honey

Metallīcus, metallic

Mitis, mild

Mistus, *part.* mixed

Mollis, soft

Moschātus, perfumed

Moschiferus, bearing musk
 Murīaticus, muriatic
 Multus, much

N.

Neglectus, *part.* neglected
 Niger, black
 Nitidus, neat, clean
 Nitricus, nitric
 Nobilis, noble
 Nonnullus, some
 Novus, new
 Nudatus, naked, bare
 Nullus, none

O.

Oblongifolius, oblong-leaved
 Obsolētus, *part.* obsolete
 Obturatus, *part.* stopped, corked
 Officinālis, officinal
 Oleosus, oily
 Omnis, all
 Opus, *indecl.* necessary
 Optimus, best
 Pro optimis, as the best

P.

Par, pāris, equal
 Paratus, *part.* prepared
 Patulus, open, wide
 Parvulus, very little

Parvus, little
 Paucus, few
 Paululus, very little
 Pedunculatus, peduncled
 Peramplus, large
 Perfectus, *part.* perfect
 Quam perfectissimum, as perfect as possible.
 Perpensus, *part.* well considered
 Plus, more
 Populāris, popular
 Positus, *part.* placed
 Posterus behind,
 Præcipitatus, precipitated
 Præparatus, *part.* prepared
 Primarius, chief, excellent
 Pristinus, ?ancient
 Profundus, deep
 Quam minimè profundum, as shallow as possible
 Publicus, public
 Pugnans, at variance
 Pulpōsus, pulpy
 Purgatus, *part.* freed
 Purificatus, *part.* purified
 Saccharum purificatum, double refined sugar
 Purus, pure

Q.

Quadrans, the fourth part

Quantus, as much as

R.

Rasus, *part.* scraped, sliced

Recens, fresh, modern

Rectificātus, rectified

Rectus, straight, direct

Refrigerātus, *part.* cooled

Regālis, royal

Relīquus, remaining

Resōlūtus, *part.* slaked

Remōtus, *part.* removed

Rossīcus, Russian

Ruber, red

Rubīcundus, red

Rudis, rude

S.

Sacer, established

Satisfactorus, *part.* about
to satisfy

Secrētus, *part.* separated

Semīvitrēus, half glazed

Serēnus, clear

Setācēus, hairy

Siccus, dry

Signatus, *part.* marked

Simīlis, like

Simplex, simple

Sincērus, perfect

Singūlus, each, every

Solidus, solid

Specīficus, specific

Spicātus, spiked

Stabīlitus, *part.* establish-
ed

Stratus, *part.* strewn

Suāvis, pleasant

Subductus, *part.* removed

Sublīmātus, *part.* sublimed

Subtilis, subtile

Subjectus, *part.* put under

Sulphūrēus, sulphureous

Sulphurīcus, sulphuric

Summus, greatest

Superimpositus, *part.* pla-
ced upon

Supernatans, supernatant

Superstes, remaining

Supervācūus, superfluous

Sylvester, wild

T.

Tantus, so much

Tartārīcus, tartaric

Tartarizātus, tartarized

Tenūis, thin, weak, fine

Spiritus tenuior, proof
spirit

Tepīdus, lukewarm

Terrēus, earthen

Totus, the whole

Tritus, *part.* rubbed, pound-
ed, ground

Tubulātus, tubulated

Turbīdus, thick

	Vanus, vain, useless
U.	Vegētābilis, vegetable
Unīversus, universal, established	Verus, true
Ustus, <i>part.</i> burnt	Vinārius, of or belonging to wine
Utilis, useful	Vīridis, green
	Vitrēfactus, made of glass
V.	Vitrēns, glazed
Valentior, more efficacious	Vulgāris, common

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1. Un-us, -a, -um	1st Prim-us, -a, -um
2. Du-o, -æ, -o	2d Secundus
3. Tres, tres, tria	3d Tertius
4. Quattuor *	4th Quartus
5. Quinque	5th Quintus
6. Sex	6th Sextus
7. Septem	7th Septimus
8. Octo	8th Octavus
9. Novem	9th Novus
10. Decem	10th Decimus
11. Undecim	11th Undecimus
12. Duodecim	12th Duodecimus
13. Tredecim	13th Decimus tertius
14. Quattuordecim	14th Decimus quartus
15. Quindecim	15th Decimus quintus
16. Sexdecim or sedecim	16th Decimus sextus

* From *Quattuor* to *Centum* undeclinable.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
17. Septemdċeim	17th Decċmus septċmus
18. Octċdċeim	18th Deeċmus octċvus
19. Novemdċeim	19th Deeċmus nonus
20. Viginti	20th Vigċsċmus, <i>or</i> vicċ-
21. Viginti unus, <i>or</i> unus	sċmus
et viginti	30th Trigċsċmus, <i>or</i> tri-
30. Triginta	eċsċmus
40. Quadrċginta	40th Quadrċgċsċmus
50. Quinquċginta	50th Quinquċgċsċmus
60. Sexċginta	60th Sexċgċsċmus
70. Septuċginta	70th Septuċgċsċmus
80. Octċginta	80th Octċgċsċmus
90. Nonċginta	90th Nonċgċsċmus
100. Centum	100th Centċsċmus
200. Ducent-i, -æ, -a	200th Ducentċsċmus
300. Trecenti	300th Trecentċsċmus
400. Quadringenti	400th Quadringentċsċmus
500. Quingenti	500th Quingentċsċmus
600. Sexcenti	600th Sexcentċsċmus
700. Septingenti	700th Septingentċsċmus
800. Octingenti	800th Octingentċsċmus
900. Nongenti	900th Noningentċsċmus
1000. Mille	1000th Millċsċmus

PRONOUNS.

SUBSTANTIVE.

Ego, I

Tu, Thon

Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves

ADJECTIVE.

Ill-e, -a, -ud, he *or* that, the former
Ips-e, -a, -um, he, the self same
Ist-e, -a, -ud, he *or* that
Hic, he *or* this, the latter
Is, he *or* this
Qui, which, who *or* what
Quis, who, which *or* what
Me-us, -a, -um, my *or* mine
Tuus, thy *or* thine
Suus, his, her *or* their own
Nost-er, -ra, -rum, our *or* ours
Vester, your *or* yours
Nostras, belonging to us *or* of our party
Vestras, of your side
Cujas, of what country
Idem, the same
Quidam, a certain person *or* thing
Quivis, any one, any thing
Quilibet, any one, any thing
Quicunque, whosoever, whatsoever
Quisque, whosoever, whatsoever
Quisnam, which, what
Quispiam, somebody, something
Quisquam, any body, any thing
Quisque, every body, every thing
Unusquisque, every body, every thing
Ecquis, whether any
Nequis, lest any
Aliquis, any body, somebody, something
Numquis, whether any
Siquis, if any

VERBS.

Verbs in o, āre, are conjugated like voc-o, vocāre, voc-
āvi, vocatūm.

— in eo, ēre, are conjugated like doc-eo, docēre,
docui, doctum

— in o, ěre, are conjugated like leg-o, legěre, lĕgi,
lectum.

— in io, ĭre, are conjugated like aud-io, audĭre, aud-
ivi, auditum.

Verbs varying from these models have their *perfect tense* and *supine* marked in the Vocabulary. Where the supine is wanting the *parts derived from it* are deficient.

A.

Abeo, abĭre, abivi, abĭtum, to go, to pass off

Abhorreo, abhorrĕre, abhorruĭ, to be opposed to

Abjĭcio, abjicĕre, abjĕci, abjectum, to throw away

Abluo, abluĕre, ablui, ablūtum, to wash

Absūmo, absumĕre, absumpsi, absumptum, to consume

Absolvo, absolvēre, absolvi, absolūtum, to perfect

Accĕdo, accedĕre, accessi, accessum, to be added to *or*
increased

Addo, addĕre, addĭdi, addĭtum, to add

Adhæreo, adhærĕre, adhæsi, adhæsum, to stick, to ad-
here to

Adhibeo, adhibĕre, adhibui, adhibĭtum, to employ, to
apply

Adjicio, adjicere, adjēci, adjectum, to add

Admisceo, admiscere, admiscui, admistum, *and* admixtum, to mix

Admitto, admittere, admisi, admissum, to admit

Admoveo, admovere, admovi, admotum, to apply

Æstimo, æstimare, to value

Affundo, affundere, affusi, affusum, to pour upon

Agito, agitare, to shake

Ago, agere, ēgi, actum, to act, to do

De quo agitur, of which we are speaking

Albesco, albescere, to become white

Amplector, amplecti, amplexus, to include

Amplifico, āre, to amplify, to enlarge

Aperio, īre, to open

Appareo, apparere, apparui, apparitum, to appear

Appello, āre, to call

In appellando, by the name

Appono, apponere, apposui, appositum, to place, to give

Apto, āre, to fit or make fit

Ascendo, ascendere, ascendi, ascensum, to ascend, to rise

Donec nihil amplius ascendat, until nothing more rises

Assigno, āre, to assign

Attineo, attinere, attinui, attentum, to belong

Audeo, audere, ausus, to dare

Aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum, to remove

Augeo, augere, auxi, auctum, to increase

C.

Calefacio, calefacere, calefeci, calefactum, to make warm

Calesco, calescere, to become warm

Candeo, candere, candui, to be heated to whiteness, to be white hot

Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, to take care

Cesso, are, to cease

Claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum, to shut

Coeo, coire, coivi, coitum, to unite

Cœpi, *preteritive*, to begin

Colligo, colligere, colligi, collectum, to gather

Côlo, are, to filter, to strain

Côlo, colere, colui, cultum, to improve

Commisceo, commiscere, commiscui, commistum, to mix together

Commuto, are, to change

Compăro, are, to acquire or procure

Compröbo, are, to approve

Compöno, componere, composui, compositum, to compound

Comprïmo, comprimere, compressi, compressum, to press together

Concïdo, concïdere, concïsi, concïsum, to cut

Concreresco, concreescere, concrëvi, concrëtum, to mix

Paulo antequam concrescant, a little before they become solid

Condūco, conducere, conduxi, conductum, to conduce

Confëro, conferre, contüli, collätum, to contribute

Confïcio, confïcere, confëci, confectum, to compound

Confïdo, confïdere, confïdi and confïsus, to presume

Congruo, congruere, congrui, to agree with

Conjicio, conjicere, conjëci, conjectum, to throw

Conjungo, conjungere, conjunxi, conjunctum, to join together

Coquo, coquere, coxi, coctum, to boil

Conservo, āre, to keep

Consocio, āre, to associate together

Conspicio, conspīcere, conspexi, conspectum, to see

Consuesco, consuescere, consuēvi, consuetum, to be accustomed

Consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptum, to consume, to evaporate

Contēgo, contēgere, contexi, contectum, to cover

Contēro, contērere, contrīvi, contritum, to bruise, to rub

Contīneo, contīnere, contīnui, contentum, to contain

Contundo, contundere, contūdi, contusum, to pound, to bruise

Convenio, convenire, convēni, conventum, to agree

Cribo, āre, to sift

D.

Dēbeo, debēre, debui, debītum, to owe (*with infin.*) I ought

Dēcerpo, dēcerpere, dēcerpsi, dēcerptum, to gather

Dēcīdō, dēcīdere, decīdi, to fall down

Decōquo, decōquere, decoxi, decoctum, to boil down

Declīno, āre, to decline

Deduco, deducere, deduxi, deductum, to derive

Dēfæco, āre, to draw from the dregs, to fine

Definio, īre, to define

Dejicio, dejicere, dejēci, dejectum, to throw down

Demitto, demittere, demīsi, demissum, to cast down, to precipitate

Dēmo, dēmere, dempsi, demptum, to take away

Describo, describere, descripsi, descriptum, to describe

Designo, āre, to designate

Despumō, āre, to scum, to clarify

Destillo, āre, to distil

Dēsuesco, dēsuescēre, dēsuēvi, dēsuētum, to disuse
 Dētracto, āre, to decline, to spare
 Dīluo, diluēre, dilui, dilutum, to dilute
 Dirīpio, diripēre, diripui, direptum, to tear open, to peel
 off
 Discēdo, discēdēre, discessi, discessum, to depart
 Disco, discēre, dīdīci, to learn
 Discūtio, discūtēre, discussi, discussum, to disperse
 Dispertio, īre, to divide
 Dissentio, dissentīre, dissensi, dissensum, to depart, to
 differ
 Dīvīdo, dīvidēre, dīvīdi, dīvīsum, to divide
 Do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, to give
 Duco, ducēre, duxi, ductum, to think
 Duplīco, āre, to double

D.

Ebullio, īre, to boil, to bubble up
 Edo, edēre, edīdi, edītum, to publish
 Edoceo, ēre, to direct
 Efflagīto, āre, to desire
 Effōdio, effōdēre, effōdi, effōssum, to dig
 Effundo, effundēre, effūdi, effūsūm, to pour out
 Elābor, elābi, elapsus, to pass or slide away
 Elīgo, ēre, to choose, to pick out
 Eluo, ēluēre, ēlui, ēlūtum, to wash out
 Emendo, āre, to amend
 Emollio, īre, to soften
 Eo, īre, īvi, ītum, to go
 Erudio, īre, to teach, to instruct
 Excēdo, excēdēre, excessi, excessum, to exceed
 Excīpio, excipēre, excēpi, exceptum, to except
 Excīto, āre, to arise, to incite
 Excogīto, āre, to invent, to devise

- Excūso, āre, to allege in excuse, to apologise for
 Exeo, exīre, exīvi, exitum, to go out
 Exīmo, eximēre, exēmi, exemptum, to take out
 Existīmo, āre, to think
 Exōrior, exorīri, exortus, to rise
 Expando, expandēre, expandi, expansum, to spread out
 Expello, expellēre, expuli, expulsus, to expel
 Explico, āre, to unfold, to expand
 Explōro, āre, to explore, to sound
 Expōno, expōnēre, expōsui, expōsitum, to expose, to
 define
 Exprīmo, exprīmēre, expressi, expressum, to wring *or*
 strain out
 Exsēro, exsērēre, exsēri, exsertum, to shoot forth
 Exsicco, āre, to dry

F.

- Fācio, fācēre, fēci, factum, to do, to make
 Fallo, fallēre, fēfelli, falsum, to deceive, to escape
 Fervēfācio, fervefacēre, fervefēci, fervefactum, to boil
 Ferveo, fervēre, fervui, *and* ferbui, to be hot, to boil
 Fingo, fingēre, finxi, fictum, to devise
 Finio, ire, to finish
 Fio, fīri, factus, to be made, to be done
 Frīgēfio, frigefactus, to be made cold
 Frīgesco, frīgescēre, to grow cold
 Fugo, āre, to chase *or* drive away

H.

- Hābeo, hābēre, hābui, hābitum, to have, to esteem
 Humecto, āre, to moisten, to wet

I.

- Jaceo, jacēre, jacui, to lie

Illustro, āre, to illustrate

Immisceo, immiscēre, immiscui, immistum, *and* immixtum, to intermingle

Immitto, immittēre, immisi, immisum, to put in, to put

Impedio, īre, to inconvenience

Impleo, implēre, implēvi, implētum, to fill

Impōno, imponēre, imposui, impositum, to impose, to place

Imprimō, imprimēre, impressi, impressum, to print

Incalesco, incalescēre, incalui, to grow hot

Incipio, incipēre, incēpi, inceptum, to begin

Inclino, āre, to bend

Incoquo, incoquēre, incoxi, incoctum, to boil

Incurro, incurrēre, incurri, incursum, to incur

In rudis ingenii crimen incurrēre, to risk the accusation of barbarism

Indīco, āre, to discover, to point out

Indūco, inducēre, induxi, inductum, to introduce

Induresco, indurescēre, to grow hard

Infundo, infundēre, infūdi, infūsum, to pour in

Injicio, injicēre, injēci, injectum, to inject, to throw in

Inquino, āre, to stain, to impregnate

Insum, inesse, infui, to be in, to be present

Inspargo, inspergēre, inspersi, inspersum, to sprinkle

Instillo, āre, to instil, to drop in

Instituo, institūere, institui, institūtum, to determine

Intelligo, intelligēre, intellexi, intellectum, to understand, to discover

Intendo, intendēre, intendi, intensum, *and* intentum, to apply

Interclūdo, intercludēre, intercludi, interclusum, to shut

Interpōno, interponēre, interposui, interpositum, to insert

Intumeo, intumēre *or* intumesco, intumescēre, intumui,
to swell

Inverto, invertēre, inverti, inversum, to invert

Invenio, invenire, invēni, inventum, to find out

Involvo, involvēre, involvi, involūtum, to envelope *or*
perplex

Judico, āre, to judge

L.

Lavo, lavāre, lavavi *and* lavi, lavatum, lautum *and* lo-
tum, to wash

Lego, ċre, to read, to gather

Lēnio, ĩre, to mitigate, to moderate

Lentescō, lentescēre, to thicken

Licet, licēbat, licuit, *and* licitum est, &c. it is lawful

Liquefacio, liquefacēre, liquefēci, liquefactum, to melt,
to dissolve

Liquescō, liquescēre, to melt,

Liquo, āre, to melt, to dissolve

Loqnor, loqui, locūtus, to speak

M.

Macēro, āre, to macerate

Mācñlo, āre, to stain

Mādēfācio, madefacēre, madefēci, madefactum, to wet
or moisten

Malo, malle, malui, to be more willing

Maturesco, matūrescēre, mātūrui, to ripen

Metior, metiri, mensus, *and* metitus, to measure

Misceo, miscēre, miscui, mistum, *and* mixtum, to mix

Mitīgo, āre, to mitigate, to assuage

Mollesco, mollescēre, to soften

Mōveo, mōvēre, mōvi, motum, to move, to stir

Muto, are, to change

N.

Nascor, nasci, natus, to spring up, to grow
 Negligo, negligere, neglexi, neglectum, to neglect
 Nolo, nolle, nolui, to be unwilling
 Noto, are, to criticise, to mark

O.

Obsoleo, obsolere, obsolui, *and* obsolēvi, to grow out of
 use
 Obtineo, obtinere, obtinui, obtentum, to obtain
 Obturo, are, to stop up
 Offendo, offendere, offendi, offensum, to offend
 Oportet, oportebat, oportuit, &c. it behoveth
 Ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostensum, to show

P.

Paro, are, to prepare
 Pateo, patere, patui, to be open, to lie open
 Pendo, pendere, pependi, pensum, to weigh
 Perficio, perficere, perfeci, perfectum, to perfect
 Perpendo, perpendere, perpendi, perpensum, to delibe-
 rate upon
 Persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasum, to per-
 suade
 Pono, ponere, posui, positum, to place, to suppose
 Possum, posse, potui, to be able
 Postulo, are, to require
 Præcipio, præcipere, præcepi, præceptum, to direct
 Præparo, are, to prepare
 Præscribo, præscribere, præscripsi, præscriptum, to de-
 termine
 Præsto, præstare, præstiti, præstitum *and* præstatum, to
 perform

Prodeo, prodīre, prodivi *or* prodīi, prodītum, to issue, to arise

Prohibeo, prohibēre, prohibui, prohibitum, to prevent

Provenio, provenīre, provēni, proventum, to arise

Prōvideo, prōvidēre, providi, provīsum, to provide, to take care

Purgo, āre, to clear, to free

Purifico, āre, to purify

Puto, āre, to think

R.

Rado, radēre, rasi, rasum, to scrape, to shave

Recipio, recipēre, recēpi, receptum, to take, to receive

Recludo, recludēre, reclūsi, reclusum, to discover

Recognosco, recognoscēre, recognovi, cognitum, to revise

Recondo, recondēre, recondīdi, recondītum, to preserve, to lay up

Reddo, reddēre, reddīdi, reddītum, to give, to render

Incudi reddēre pharmacopœiam, to revise the pharmacopœia

Refrigescio, refrigerescēre, refrixi, to become cold

Rejicio, rejicēre, rejēci, rejectum, to reject, to vomit

Remaneo, remanēre, remansi, remansum, to remain

Removeo, removēre, remōvi, remōtum, to remove

Rēpērio, rēpērire, repēri, repertum, to discover

Repūto, āre, to reflect

Rēsolvō, resolvēre, resolvī, resolūtum, to resolve, to slake

Restituo, restituēre, restitui, restitutum, to restore

Resto, restāre, restīti, restītum *and* restātum, to resist, to remain

Retineo, retinēre, retinui, retentum, to retain, to keep back

Rubescio, rubescēre, to grow red

S.

Satisfacio, satisfacĕre, satisfĕci, satisfactum, to satisfy

Satūro, āre, to saturate

Scindo, seindĕre, scĭdi, scissum, to cut

Scrutor, scrutāri, scrutātus, to examine

Sĕcerno, sĕcernĕre, secrĕvi, secrĕtum, to separate, to distinguish

Seco, secāre, sĕcui, sectum, to cut

Sepāro, āre, to separate

Sĕpono, sĕpōnĕre, sĕpōsui, sĕpōsĭtum, to reserve, to set aside

Sequor, sequi, secūtus, to follow

Servo, āre, to preserve

Sicco, āre, to dry

Signo, āre, to mark out, to stamp

Sono, sonāre, sonui, sonĭtum, to sound

Specto, āre, to pertain

Spero, āre, to hope

Spissesco, spissescĕre, to grow thick

Stābĭlio, ĭre, to establish

Statuo, statuĕre, statui, statūtum, to determine

Sterno, sternĕre, strāvi, strātum, to spread

Subdūco, subducĕre, subdixi, subductum, to remove

Subjĭcio, subjicĕre, subjĕci, subjectum, to put under

Sublĭmo, āre, to sublime

Subministro, are, to supply, to apply

Subnascor, subnasci, subnātus, to arise, to appear

Subsĭdo, subsĭdĕre, subsĭdi, subsessum, to sink down

Sum, esse, fui, to be

Superimpōno, superimpōnĕre, superimposui, superimpōsĭtum, to place upon

Superinfundo, superinfundere, superinfudi, superinfusum, to pour upon

Supernato, āre, to float

Supĕro, āre, to exceed

Supersum, superesse, superfui, to remain

T.

Tego, tegĕre, texi, tectum, to cover

Teneo, ĕre, to keep, to hold

Tero, terĕre, trĭvi, trĭtum, to rub, to bruise

Timeo, timĕre, timui, to fear

Tracto, āre, to treat of

Trado, tradĕre, tradĭdi, tradĭtum, to present

Transeo, transĭre, transĭvi, transitum, to pass over

Transmitto, transmittĕre, transmĭsi, transmissum, to
transmit, to pass

V.

Vapōro, āre, to evaporate

Venio, venĭre, vĕni, ventum, to come

Verto, vertĕre, verti, versum, to turn

Video, vidĕre, vĭdi, vĭsum, to see

Videor, vidĕri, visus, to seem

Voco, āre, to call

Volo, velle, volui, to be willing

Uro, urĕre, ussi, ustum, to burn

Utor, uti, usus, to use, to employ

INDECLINABLE WORDS.

A.

A, *prep.* fromAc, *conj.* and, than, asAccurāt-è, -iùs, -issimè *adv.*
accuratelyAd, *prep.* to, for or overAdĕò, *adv.* soAdhuc, *adv.* yet, whilstAlĭter, *adv.* otherwiseAmplĭus, *adv.* moreAnte, *prep.* beforeAntĕa, *adv.* formerly, be-
foreAntĕquàm, *adv.* beforeAptissimè, *adv.* most suit-
ablyApud, *prep.* withArcĭssimè, *adv.* most close-
lyAsperĭus, *adv.* more severe-
lyAssiduè, *adv.* continuallyAtque, *conj.* andAut, *conj.* either, orAutem, *conj.* but

B.

Benè, *adv.* wellBis, *adv.* twiceBrevi, *adv.* soon after

C.

Cautè, *adv.* carefullyCelerrimè, *adv.* very quick-
lyUt quàm celerrimè ebul-
liat liquor, that the li-
quor may boil as quickly
as possibleCert-è, -iùs, -issimè, *adv.*
certainlyCit-o, -iùs, -issimè, *adv.*
quicklyQuàm citissimè exsiccata,
dried as quickly as
possibleCircĭter, *adv.* aboutContra, *prep.* againstCrebrò, *adv.* frequentlyCum, *prep.* withCùm, *adv.* and *conj.* when,
for as much as, sinceCur, *adv.* why

D.

De, *prep.* of, concerningDein, *adv.* afterwards

Deinde, *adv.* then

Denique, *adv.* finally

Diligent-er, -ŭs, -issimè,
adv. diligently

Quàm diligentissimè, *as*
diligently as possible

Diu, *adv.* a long time

Diutius, *adv.* longer

Donec, *adv.* until

Dudum, *adv.* long ago

Dum, *adv.* whilst

E.

E, Ex, *prep.* from, out of

Eatenùs, *adv.* so far

Enim, *conj.* for

Et, *conj.* and

Etenim, *conj.* for

Etiam, *conj.* also

Etsi, *conj.* although

Exinde, *adv.* from that time

Extra, *prep.* without

F.

Facil-è, -ŭs, -limè *adv.*
easily

Ferè, *adv.* almost

Fortè, *adv.* by chance

Frequentissimè, *adv.* very
frequently

G.

Gradatim, *adv.* gradually

H.

Haeténus, *adv.* thus far

Sed hæc hactenus, but on
this point enough has
been said

I.

Jam, *adv.* now, then

Ideo, *conj.* therefore

Igitur, *conj.* therefore

In, *prep.* in, into

Inconsultè, *adv.* unadvised-
ly

Indiès, *adv.* daily

Insüper, *conj.* moreover, be-
sides

Inter, *prep.* between, among
Misce inter se pulveres,
mix the powders toge-
ther

Interëa, *adv.* in the mean-
time

Intra, *prep.* within

Ita, *adv.* so, thus

Itaque, *conj.* therefore

Iterum, *adv.* again

Iterum et tertiò oleum des-
tillet, let the oil be twice
redistilled

L.

Levi-ter, -us, -ssimè, *adv.*
lightly

M.

Magis, *adv.* moreMalè, *adv.* ill, badlyManifestè, *adv.* clearlyMaximè, *adv.* mostMeritò, *adv.* deservedlyMinimè, *adv.* least

Quàm minimè profundum, as shallow as possible

Minus, *adv.* lessModice, *adv.* moderatelyModò, *adv.* only

N.

Ne, *adv.* not, lest, that not

Ne quis, that no one

Ne quidem, not even

Nec, } *adv.* neither, nor

Neque, }

Nisi, *conj.* unlessNon, *adv.* notNondum, *adv.* not yetNunquam, *adv.* neverNuper, *adv.* lately

O.

Obnixius, *adv.* more earnestlyOmnino, *adv.* altogetherOptimè, *adv.* best, thoroughly

Donec quàm optimè mis-

ceantur, until they are thoroughly mixed

P.

Palam, *prep.* openlyPaulatim, *adv.* by degreesPaulisper, *adv.* a little while, a few minutesPaulò, *adv.* by a littlePenitùs, *adv.* entirelyPer, *prep.* through, duringPeritiùs, *adv.* more expertlyPlus, *adv.* morePlurimum, *adv.* very muchPost, *prep.* afterPostea, *adv.* afterwardsPostquam, *adv.* after thatPostremò, } *adv.* lastly

Postremum, }

Præcipuè, *adv.* especiallyPræsertim, *adv.* especiallyPrimò, } *adv.* in the first

Primum, } place

Prius, *adv.* before, firstPriusquàm, *adv.* before thatPromptiùs, *adv.* more readilyPrope, *prep.* nearProtinus, *adv.* instantlyProximè, *adv.* next

Q.

Quàm, *adv.* than, as
 Quamprimùm, *adv.* immediately
 Quantum, *adv.* as far as, as much as
 Quater, *adv.* four times
 Que, *conj.* and
 Quì, *adv.* how
 Quidem, *adv.* indeed
 Quin, *adv.* but, that
 Quomodo, *adv.* how
 Quoniam, *adv.* since
 Quot, *adv.* as, so many
 Quotannis, *adv.* yearly
 Quotidie, *adv.* daily
 Quoties, *adv.* as often

R.

Rursùs, *adv.* again

S.

Sæp-è, -iùs, -issimè, *adv.* often
 Sanè, *adv.* indeed
 Satis, *adv.* enough
 Satiùs, *adv.* better
 Secundum, *prep.* according to
 Sed, *conj.* but
 Semper, *adv.* always
 Sensim, *adv.* by degrees, gradually
 Separatim, *adv.* separately

Seu, *conj.* either, or
 Si, *conj.* if
 Sic, *adv.* so
 Simul, *adv.* at once
 Simplicìus, *adv.* more simply
 Sive, *conj.* or, either
 Spontè, *adv.* naturally
 Statim, *adv.* immediately
 Sub, *prep.* under, towards
 Sub finem, towards the end
 Subinde, *adv.* occasionally
 Super, *prep.* upon

T.

Tamen, *conj.* yet, however
 Tandem, *adv.* at length
 Tertiò, *adv.* the third time
 Totidem, *adv.* as many
 Toties, *adv.* so often, as often
 Transversim, *adv.* transversely
 Tum, *adv.* then
 Tum, *conj.* and also

U.

Ubi, *adv.* where, when
 Vel, *conj.* or, either
 Vero, *conj.* but
 Videlicet, *adv.* that is to say
 Vix, *adv.* scarcely
 Ulteriùs, *adv.* further
 Ultra, *prep.* beyond
 Ut, *conj.* that, to the end that

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE WORDS MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING
IN PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

RULES FOR DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

All Nouns of this Declension end in *a*, and are *Feminine*, except *enema* and *gargarisma*, which are of the *third* Declension and *Neuter* Gender.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns in *us* are of this Declension, and of the *Masculine* Gender, except *alvus*, which is *Feminine*; and also except the Nouns ending in *us*, of the *third* and *fourth* Declensions.

Culter and *seliber* are *Masculine*, like *liber*.

All Nouns in *um* are *Neuter*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns ending in *or*, Gen. *ōris*, are *Masculine*.

..	<i>es</i> & <i>is</i> , Gen. <i>is</i> ,	} are <i>Feminine</i> .
..	<i>do</i> , Gen. <i>dīnis</i> ,	
..	<i>us</i> , Gen. <i>ātis</i> ,	
..	<i>io</i> , Gen. <i>iōnis</i> ,	
..	<i>en</i> , Gen. <i>īnis</i> ,	are <i>Neuter</i> .

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The Nouns which vary are the following :

Masculine,	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter.	Gen.
Ap-ex	icis	Coxend-ix	icis	Cr-us	uris
Poll-ex	icis	Pyx-is	idis	J-us	uris
Pul-mo	onis	Cusp-is	idis	Th-us	uris
Siph-on	onis	Sind-on	onis	Gutt-ur	uris
Sangu-is,	inis	Prurig-o	inis	Eb-ur	oris
P-es	edis	Cartilag-o	inis	Fem-ur	oris
Thor-ax	acis	Juglan-s	dis	Jec-ur	oris
R-en	enis	N-ox	octis	Temp-us	oris
M-os	oris	N-ux	icis	Frig-us	oris
Den-s	tis	Pul-s	tis	Pect-us	oris
Mon-s	tis			Exempl-ar	aris
Pan-is	is			Cochle-are	aris
Vent-er	ris			Hep-ar	atis
				Enem-a	atis
				Gargarism-a	atis
				Cap-ut	itis
				Lat-us	eris
				Ulc-us	eris
				Vuln-us	eris
				Co-r	rdis
				F-el	ellis
				L-ac	actis
				O-s	ssis

The following are the Nouns of the FOURTH DECLENSION, viz.

Aggressus, anus, artus, cubitus, cursus, deeubitus, flatus, fluxus, flatus, genu, gustus, haustus, ietus, impetus, insultus, manus, meatus, nisus, pastus, potus, pruritus, pulsus, saltus, singultus, sinus, and tectus. They are all *Masculine*, except anus and manus, which are *Feminine*, and genu, which is *Neuter*.

Mollities and temperities are of the FIFTH DECLENSION and *Feminine*.

ADJECTIVES and PARTICIPLES in *us* are declined like *albus*; in *er* like *niger*. Adjectives in *i* like *mitis*. Adjectives and Participles of one termination like *capax*; immem-or, Gen. oris; ter-es Gen. itis

- A, āā, or ana, of each ingredient
 Abdomen, the belly
 Abra-do, ěre, si, sum, to shave off
 Accre-sco, scěre, vi, tum, to increase
 Acedo, }
 Acerbitas, } sourness
 Aciditas, }
 Acor, }
 Aconsticus, *adj.* for the ear
 Adjācens, *part.* adjacent
 Adstrictus, *part.* bound
 Adstans, or Astans, *part.* being present
 Āger, a patient—*ægra*, a female patient
 Āegritūdo, a disease
 Āegrotans, or Āegrōtus, *adj.* sick
 Affectus, *part.* affected
 Affrīco, āre, to rub
 Aggrediens, *part.* advancing
 Aggressus, an attack
 Ala, the armpit
 Aluta, leather
 Alvus, the bowels
 Anus, the extremity of the rectum
 Apex, the top or point of any thing
 Apyrexia, the intermission of a fever
 Aresc-o, ěre, to harden
 Arthriticus, *adj.* gouty
 Articūlus, }
 Artus, } a joint
 Asinus, an ass
 Asper-go, ěre, si, sum, to besprinkle
 Assumptio, a taking
 Assur-go, ěre, rexi, to rise up
 Attra-ho, hěre, xi, ctum, to draw
 Aurora, the morning
 Avellāna, a filbert nut
 Avenaceus, *adj.* of oats
 Auris, the ear
 Aura, an air
 Bib-o, ěre, i, ytum, to drink
 Bihōrium, two hours
 Bolus, a mass
 Bos, bōvis, *c. g.* an ox
 Bovinus, *adj.* of an ox
 Brāchium, the arm
 Bullio, ěre, to boil
 Būtyrum, butter
 Calāmus, a quill or pipe
 Camelinus, *adj.* of a camel
 Capillus, hair
 Capillitium, a bush of hair
 Caput, the head
 Caseārius, *adj.* pertaining to cheese
 Castānea, a chesnut
 Catharsis, a purging
 Cavum, a hollow
 Celebro, āre, to celebrate or perform
 Cibus, food
 Circumvenio, ěre, to encompass or surround
 Clavus, a corn or any callous flesh
 Clysma, a glyster
 Cochleāre, a spoonful
 Cochleātin, spoonful by spoonful

Cœna, a supper	Debilitas, weakness
Coëre-co, ěre, ui, ĭtum, to restrain	Deenbĭtus, lying down
Colatūra, a straining	Deditus, <i>part.</i> given up or appropriated
Collum, the neck	Defectio, a defection, a swoon
Coll-uo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, to wash	Dejectio, a stool or motion
Collutōrium, a gargle	Deligatio, a bandage
Compesc-o, ěre, ui, to moderate	Deliquium, a loss
Concussus, <i>part.</i> shaken	Dens, a tooth
Conqui-esco, escĕre, ěvi, ětum, to be at rest	Denudatus <i>part.</i> denuded
Conseendens, <i>part.</i> embarking, or going on ship board	Denuo, <i>adv.</i> again
Consper-go, gĕre, si, sum, to besprinkle	Detersus, <i>part.</i> cleansed
Consūtus, <i>part.</i> sewed	Detĭneo, ěre, to detain
Cont-ingo, ingĕre, ĭgi, actum, to affect	Detonsus, <i>part.</i> shaven
Continuo, āre, to continue	Detra-ho, hĕre, xi, etum, to draw
Contra-ho, hĕre, xi, etum, to bind or make coſtive	Devōro, āre, to swallow
Contusio, a crushing	Dexter, <i>adj.</i> right
Cor, the heart	Dictus, <i>part.</i> spoken of
Coxa, } the hip	Dilucŭlò, at break of day
Coxendix, }	Dimōveo, ěre, to remove
Cras, <i>adv.</i> to-morrow	Directio, a direction
Crastĭnus, <i>adj.</i> of to-morrow	Diserĭcio, āre, to vex
Cruentus, <i>part.</i> bloody	Diuturnus, <i>adj.</i> long continued
Cruor, blood	Dolor, pain
Crus, the leg	Dolens, <i>part.</i> painful
Cubĭt-us, i, the elbow or fore arm	Dormio, ire, to sleep
Cubĭt-us, ūs, a bed	Dulcĕdo, sweetness
Cucurbĭtŭla, a cupping glass	Durans, <i>part.</i> continuing
Culter, a knife	Dyspnœa, difficulty of breathing
Cursus, the course of any thing, as of the night	Ebib-o, ere, i, ĭtum, to drink up
Cuspis, the point	Ebur, ivory
Cyāthus, a cup	Eburneus, <i>adj.</i> of ivory
	Effervesco, ěre, to effervesce
	Elatus, <i>part.</i> raised or elevated
	Electricus, <i>adj.</i> electrical

Electuārium, an electuary	Flu-o, ěre, i, ĭtum, to flow
Elic-io, ěre, ui, ĭtum, to draw out <i>or</i> elicit	Fluxus, a flowing
Em-itto, ittěre, isi, issum, to let out	Focus, the fire
Enema, a glyster	Fontāna, a fountain
Epidermis, the cuticle	Fonticūlus, an issue
Epispastĭcus, <i>adj.</i> blistering	Formŭla, a prescription
Equinus, <i>adj.</i> of a horse	Forsan, <i>adv.</i> perhaps
Equitatio, horse exercise	Fotus, a fomentation
Evan-esco, escěre, ui, to disappear	Fric-o, āre, ui, tum, to rub
Evom-o, ěre, ui, ĭtum, to vomit up	Frigus, cold
Excu-tio, těre, ssi, ssum, to shake out	Gargārisma, a gargle
Excoriātus, <i>part.</i> excoriated	Gelatina, jelly
Exemplar, a pattern	Gelo, āre, to congeal
Exhibeo, ěre, to give	Genu, the knee
Ex-ĭgo, igěre, ěgi, actum, to require	Gesto, are, to bear
Exonĕro, āre, to unload	Gingiva, the gum
Expuitio, a spitting	Globŭlus, a little ball
Expu-o, ěre, i, tum, to spit out	Gossĭpium, cotton
Extemplò, <i>adv.</i> soon	Gratus, <i>adj.</i> pleasant
Exten-do, děre, si, sum, to extend <i>or</i> spread	Gula, the neck
Extra-ho, hěre, xi, ctum, to extract	Gustus, the sense of taste
Exu-go, gěre, xi, ctum, to drink up	Guttātim, <i>adv.</i> drop by drop
Exulcerātus, <i>part.</i> made sore, ulcerated	Guttur, the throat
Faba, a bean	Haud, <i>adv.</i> not
Febris, fever	Hau-rio, rĭre, si, stum, to drink
Fel, gall	Hautus, a draught
Femur, a thigh	Hautŭlum, a little draught
Fistula armāta, a glyster pipe and bladder	Hepar, the liver
Flatus, wind	Heri, <i>adv.</i> yesterday
	Hesternus, <i>adj.</i> of yesterday
	Hirŭdo, a leech
	Horror, a shivering
	Hypōchondrinn, that part of the belly on each side of the <i>scrobiculus cordis</i>
	Ictus, a stroke <i>or</i> shock
	Ill-ĭno, inere, ĭni, ĭtum, to anoint

Illūco, <i>adv.</i> immediately	Jus, broth
Imbūtus, <i>part.</i> imbued	Juscūlum, broth
Immēmor, <i>adj.</i> unmindful	Lac, milk
Immōtus, <i>part.</i> unmoved	Lactans, <i>part.</i> suckling
Impētus, an attack	Lævus, <i>adj.</i> left
Inclusus, <i>part.</i> shut up, in- closed	Lamb-o, čre, i, itum, to lick
Increb-resco, rescēre, ui, to increase	Lana, flannel
Infesto, āre, to infest	Laneus, <i>adj.</i> woollen
Inflo, āre, to blow upon	Languesco, čre, to faint
Infric-o, āre, ui, tum, to rub in	Languor, faintness
Ingě-ro, rěre, ssi, stum, to pour upon	Lanūla, a small piece of flannel
Ingrāvesco, čre, to become worse	Largus, <i>adj.</i> large
Inhālo, āre, to inhale	Latns, the side
Inquietūdo, restlessness	Laxātus, <i>part.</i> loosened, re- leased
Instar, as big as, like	Lectus, a bed
Insulsus, <i>adj.</i> without salt	Libitum, one's will, ad libi- tum, at his pleasure
Insultus, a fit	Ligāmen, a string
Intensus, <i>part.</i> intense	Lumbus, the loin
Interdictus, <i>part.</i> forbidden	Mad-eo, ēre, ui, to be wet
Intermēdius, <i>adj.</i> interme- diate	Madesco, čre, to moisten
Internus, <i>adj.</i> internal	Magnitūdo, size
Invicem, <i>adv.</i> one after ano- ther	Malleōlus, the ankle
Irrorātus, <i>part.</i> moistened	Malum, a pain
Ischium, the <i>ischium</i> , near the hip	Mandūco, āre, to eat
Itěro, āre, to repeat	Manē, <i>adv.</i> in the morning
Jacobus, James, as pulvis	Manifestò, plainly
Jacobi, James's powder	Manus, a hand
Jāmpridem, some time since	Matutinus, <i>adj.</i> in the morn- ing
Jecur, the liver	Meātus, a passage
Jejūnus, <i>adj.</i> fasting	Mediocris, <i>adj.</i> middle-sized
Jentācūlum, breakfast	Medietas, half
Juglans, a walnut	Medius, <i>adj.</i> middle
Jugnūlum, the throat or neck	Mica, crumb of bread
	Minuens, <i>part.</i> diminishing
	Minutum, a minute
	Mitesco, čre, to be appeased

Mitto, mittere, misi, missum, to send, or take away	Ovillus, of or belonging to sheep
Modicus, <i>adj.</i> moderate	Pallesco, <i>ěre</i> , to grow pale
Moles, a mass	Panniculus, a little bit of rag
Molestus, <i>adj.</i> troublesome	Panis, bread
Mollities, softness	Pannus, a rag
Mons, a mountain	Papilla, a nipple
Mons pedis, the instep	Paracentesis, tapping
Morsus, <i>part.</i> bitten	Paroxysmus, a paroxysm
Mos, a manner	Partitus, divided
Narthēcium, a gallipot	Parum, } <i>adv.</i> little
Nates, <i>řum</i> , <i>f.</i> the buttocks	Parumper, }
Natus, <i>part.</i> created	Pasta, paste
Nausea, sickness	Pastus, a feeding or repast
Navis, a ship	Pauxillum, a little
Nequaquam, <i>adv.</i> by no means	Pectus, the breast
Neutřquam, <i>adv.</i> do not	Pediluvium, a footbath
Nisus, an attempt	Pedřtentim, <i>adv.</i> by degrees
Nocturnus, <i>adj.</i> nightly	Penicillus, a pencil
Nodulus, a little knot	Peractus, <i>part.</i> completed
Nox, night	Perdomitus, <i>part.</i> subdued
Nucha, the nape of the neck	Perendiě, <i>adv.</i> { the day
Nux, a nut	Perendřnus, <i>adj.</i> { after to-morrow
Nux moschata, a nutmeg	Perfric-o, <i>äre</i> , <i>ui</i> , to rub
Nycthemernm, denotes the space of twenty four hours	Perfu-ndo, <i>nděre</i> , <i>di</i> , <i>sum</i> , to pour over
Obl-řno, <i>iněre</i> , <i>ěvi</i> , <i>řtum</i> , to anoint	Permisceo, <i>ěre</i> , to mix
Obru-o, <i>ěre</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>tum</i> , to cover over	Permitto, <i>ěre</i> , <i>permisi</i> , <i>per-missum</i> , to permit
Obstans, <i>part.</i> hindering	Perpřtuus, <i>adj.</i> constant
Olim, <i>adv.</i> formerly	Pers-to, <i>äre</i> , } <i>titi</i> , to
Olula, a little pot	Pers-isto, <i>istěre</i> , } persist
Opis, <i>ope</i> , by the assistance of	Perta-ndo, <i>nděre</i> , <i>di</i> , <i>sum</i> , to break through
Oppr-řmo, <i>iměre</i> , <i>essi</i> , <i>essum</i> , to press down	Pervřgilium, a watching
Os, a bone	Pes, a foot
	Phiala, a phial
	Pluma, a soft feather
	Plumbeus, made of lead
	Pluvialis, of rain

Pocŭlum, a cup	Raucedo, a hoarseness
Pollex, the thumb	Recŭdivus, <i>adj.</i> relapsing
Pomēridiē, <i>adv.</i> { in the	Redactus, <i>part.</i> reduced
Pomēridiānus, <i>adj.</i> { after- noon	Red-eo, īre, īvi, itum, to re- turn
Porro, moreover	Redintēgro, āre, to renew
Postŭlo, āre, to require	Red-ĭgo, igēre, ēgi, actum, to reduce
Potus, drink	Regīmen, a regimen
Præca-veo, vēre, vi, utum, to beware	Ren, the kidney
Præsertim, <i>adv.</i> especially	Repēt-o, ěre, īvi, or ii, itum, to repeat
Praudium, dinner	Respon-deo, dēre, di, sum, to act suitably
Prætermi-tto, ttēre, si, ssum, to omit	Rīvus, a stream
Pro re natā, occasionally	Rubus idæus, raspberry
Probe, <i>adv.</i> well	
Promptu, in readiness	
Promo-veo, vēre, vi, tum, to promote	Sacculus, a little bag
Prouns, <i>adv.</i> having the face downward	Saltem, <i>adv.</i> at least
Propīno, āre, to drink	Saltus, a leap
Prorīto, āre, to incite	Sanguis, blood
Prurigo, { an itching	Sanguisŭga, a leech
Pruritus, {	Scapula, the shoulder blade
Psōra, the itch	Scarificatio, a scarifying
Pugillus, a small handful	Scilicet, <i>adv.</i> namely
Pulmentum, gruel	Scintilla, a spark
Pulmo, the lungs	Scrobicŭlus, a pit or furrow
Puls, gruel	Scrobicŭlus, cordis, the pit of the stomach
Pulsus, a pulse	Scutum, a defence
Purgo, āre, to purge	Sedes, a stool
Pustŭla, a pustule	Sedo, āre, to mitigate
Pyxis, a pill or lozenge box	Seliber, half a pound
	Semicorōna, half a crown
Quadruplicatō, <i>adv.</i> four times so much	Seorsim, separately, apart
Qui-esco, escēre, ēvi, ētum, to be quiet	Septimāna, a week
Quinquies, five times	Sero, ěre, sevi, sātum, to plant or make
	Serum, whey
Rasūra, a shaving	Sctaceum, a sieve
	Setaceum, a seton
	Signatura, a label

Sindon, very fine linen	Superbŭ-bo, bĕre, bi, tum, to drink often
Singultus, hiccup	Supercilium, an eyebrow
Sinister, <i>adj.</i> left	Supervĕnio, ĭre, to come upon
Sinus, a sinus or secret place	Suppositorium, a suppository
Siphon, a syringe	Suppr-ĭmo, imĕre, essi, essum, to suppress
Sitis, thirst	Suprāpō-no, nĕre, sui, situm, to set or put before
Solĭtus, <i>part.</i> unaccustomed	Sura, the calf of the leg
Solus, alone	Syncope, fainting
Sol-vo, vĕre, vi, ūtum, to dissolve	
Somnus, sleep	Tabella, a lozenge
Sor-beo, bĕre, psi, ptum, to drink	Tactus, the touch
Spar-go, gĕre, si, sum, to sprinkle	Talis, <i>adj.</i> such
Spina, the spine	Talus, the ankle
Spissus, <i>part.</i> thick	Tango, tangĕre, tĕlgi, tactum, to touch
Spissitudo, thickness	Tantillus, <i>adj.</i> very little
Sternūtamentum, a sneezing	Tempus, the time
Stillo, āre, to drop	Tempora, the temples
Sto, stāre, steti, statum, to stand	Temperities, degree of heat
Strangŭria, pain in making water	Tenācĭtas, tenacity
Strictus, <i>part.</i> narrow	Tenesmus, a desire of going to stool without effect
Strĭgilis, a brush	Tentātus, <i>part.</i> afflicted
Stupa, tow	Teres, <i>adj.</i> round, the round worm
Stupeus, <i>adj.</i> of tow	Ternus, <i>adj.</i> three
Sua-deo, dĕre, si, sum, to urge	Testaceus, <i>adj.</i> made of shell
Sub-igo, ĭgĕre, ĕgi, actum, to restrain or overcome	Thorax, the chest
Subĭtus, <i>adj.</i> sudden	Thus, frankincense
Subtepĭdus, <i>adj.</i> lukewarm	Tormen, a griping
Sudor, sweat	Torqueo, torquĕre, torsi, tortum and tostum, to twist, to turn about
Sudātio, sweating	Tondeo, tondĕre, totondi, tonsum, to shave
Suffio, ĭre, to fumigate	Torrefactus, <i>part.</i> toasted
Suff-ĭcio, ĭcĕre, ĕci, ectum, to be sufficient	Tostus, <i>part.</i> roasted
Sum-o, ĕre, psi, ptum, to take	

Traj-icio, icēre, ēci, ectum, to pass <i>or</i> run through	Usquedum, until
Trituratio, a rubbing	Usurpo, āre, to use often
Trōchiscus, a lozenge	Utrunque, on both sides
Tubūlus, a little pipe	Vacillo, āre, to loosen
Tumor, a swelling	Vaccinus, <i>adj.</i> of a cow
Turunda, a pellet <i>or</i> tent	Valde, <i>adv.</i> very
Tussis, a cough	Val-eo, ere, ui, itum, to avail
Ulcus, a sore <i>or</i> ulcer	Venasectio, bleeding
Umbilicus, the navel	Venenum, poison
Unciatim, <i>adv.</i> ounce by ounce	Venter, the belly
Urgeo, ēre, ursi, ursum, to urge	Ventriculus, the stomach
	Vulnus, a wound

FINIS.

